GARLAND

Past - Present

Garland

Past
Present

GARLAND HIGH SCHOOL

1953

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh: but the earth abideth for ever.

—Ecclesiastes

Engraving by Sterling Studios
Texarkana, U. S. A.

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To all of the people, both living and dead, who have made the history of our community; who have, by their labors and care, contributed to its growth and development; who have made possible the attainment of our present high standard of community life—to all of these people we respectfully dedicate this volume.

The sun shall be no more
thy light by day; neither
for brightness shall the
moon give light unto thee:
but the Lord shall be unto
thee an everlasting light,
and thy God thy glory.

ISAIAH

In Memoriam

This page is dedicated

To those of our high school student body who have passed on, after providing the pleasures of friendships that make life worth while; and

To those who so freely gave their all in the service of our country—enabling us to keep our heritage of freedom so dear to our nation.

They are not dead but sleeping. They have journeyed to the land of Eternal Peace; yet they live on in the hearts of loved ones left behind.

Winnie Batte
Richard R. Bearden*
Thomas Cannon*
J. W. Flowers*
Zan Hassin*
Lynn A. Hill*
Andrew S. Pleasant*
Morris Pope
Curtis Ramsey*
Dale Rayburn
Wayne Rayburn*
Max L. Sewell*
Alta Smith
Lester S. Wright*

* These lost their lives while serving their country in World War II.

Time is like a river made up of the events which happen, and a violent stream; for as soon as a thing has been seen, it is carried away, and another comes in its place, and this will be carried away too.

MARCUS AURELIUS

INTRODUCTION

This is a brief narrative about people who have lived and who are now living within a small community. The scene is an area in southwest Arkansas along the banks of Red River and the time extends backward to the days when primitive man first came to this stream and established a place of abode.

Like the course of Red River whose shifting currents have left the valley marked by many lakes, the narrative is a record of many changes. Several centuries ago a fairly stable society had been developed at this place; it was twisted and warped and shifted by the human tide of another society which made its appearance. And with the passage of time this process was repeated: as soon as patterns of living had been established, forces began to erode them.

Like the forces which cause Red River to meander in its bed, forces which have affected the lives of people in this place arose from near at hand as well as from afar. The course of the river was changed in part by the erosion of its banks and sand bars and by the growth of vegetation in its channel; it was changed by heavy snows in the Rocky Mountains and by excessive rains in Oklahoma and Texas. The way of life of people who have lived along this river has been changed by local conditions and by local efforts; it has been changed by events taking place in lands as far distant as Europe.

Physical factors which have been responsible for the wanderings of Red River's channel have been constant for centuries. The basin drains a water shed which has not increased or decreased for ages. By contrast, factors which have affected dwellers on its alluvial plain have ever been expanding. For instance, the Caddo Indians knew their neighbors across the river and beyond the bayou, and they made adjustments in their living habits which the presence of these neighbors necessitated. But they lived for generations unaware that white men from across the Atlantic would eventually come and cause them to alter completely their way of life. The change was not sudden; for when the white men did come, it took them three centuries to move the Caddos out of their hogans and away from their ancestrial home.

In addition to the ever expanding horizon of these people's environment (whence come the outside factors tending to change the way of life), one notes an acceleration in the tempo of change. Results of events of an earlier day were slow in reaching distant points. But now a decision is made in the Kremlin in Moscow and within a few months a boy from Garland High School finds himself fighting his way through the hills of Korea.

The stream of life which has made this section of Red River valley its home was the subject of the first part of this review. No pretense is made that the record is complete. In a study such as this, many people are not named and many events are not reported. The objective from the start was to show that changes did take place, that some of these changes were initiated locally while others had their origin in distant places.

The second part of this review deals largely with the present. An effort was made to present as much information as possible by means of pictures. A comercial photographer was employed to take most of the pictures which, it is believed, give a pretty good idea of what life is like in Garland in 1953.

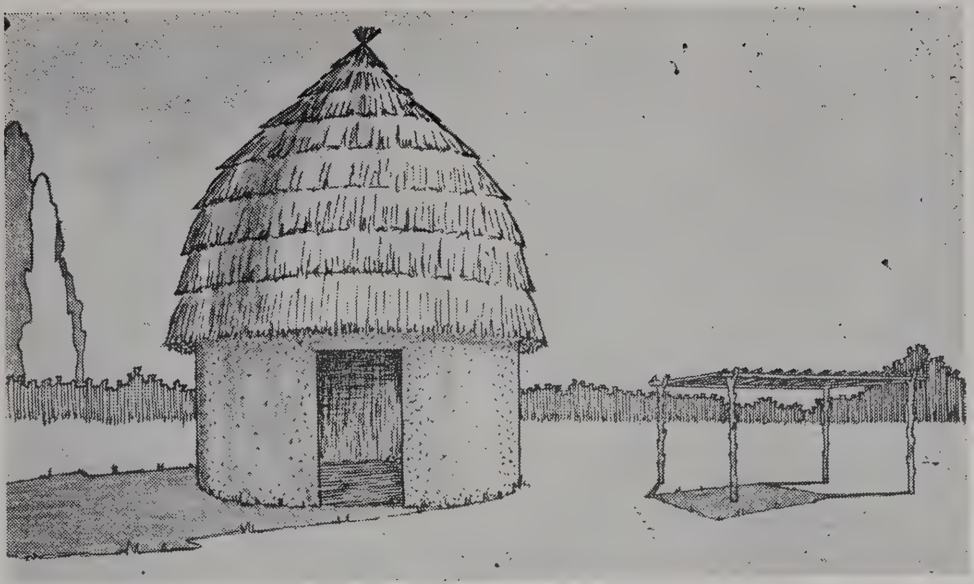
The whole publication is the work of an advanced class in English. They, with the help of their teachers, gathered the material and wrote the copy. Credit for the first chapter goes to Billy Crank and the second to Frank Mills; Mary Anna Morris wrote the account on plantation life; Billy Wayne Hensley did most of the section on the history of the school district; Dorothy Fowler, besides doing the secretarial work of the group, did the copy on the P. T. A.; Don Liles did most on the section about former graduates; Aylmer Lynn Lowe did the layout work; Harvey Ham, Jr., Wesley Townsend, and Edward Powell prepared research papers for the others, were responsible for mailing lists and files, and acted as circulation managers.

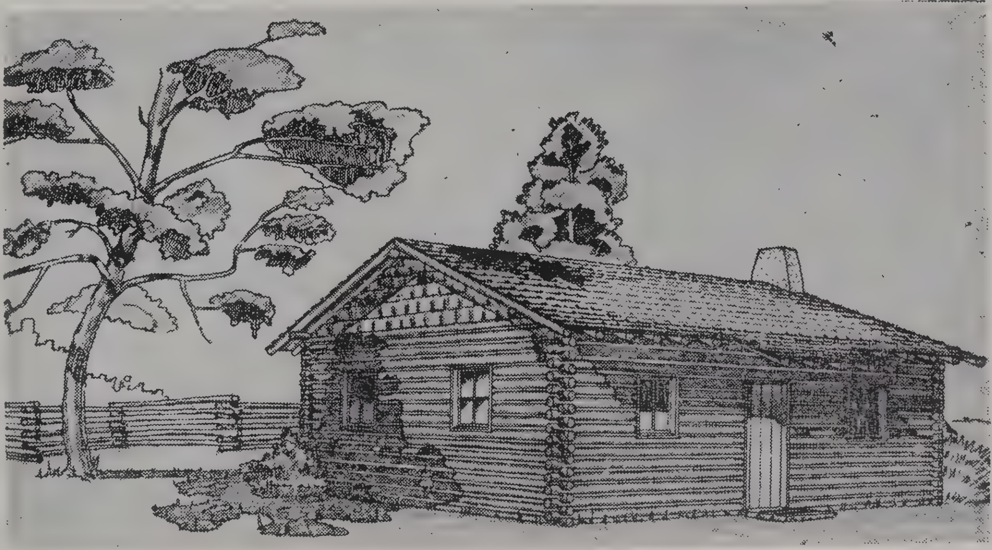
Five members of another class were called upon for help; Anna Ables did the section on the 4-H Club; Jerry Wright and Paul Nix acted as sports editors; Alice Nolte was responsible for the dedication and memorial pages; and Claudine Rateliff supplied material on the Troy Church. The art work and drawings were done by Jerry Morris who was a pupil of the Garland elementary school several years ago.

For the use of reference material, the class is indebted to the libaries of the University of Arkansas and Southern State College; to the Texarkana Public Library; and to the many individuals who freely loaned pictures and documents and gave of their time in frequent interviews.

Garland High School
May 22, 1953

Class of 1953
Class of 1954





THE PAST

A Vanished Culture

Along the banks of Red River in Arkansas, near the present site of Garland, once lived part of the proud Caddo Indian Nation. These earliest inhabitants had probably come into the region from the north, because they were related in language and customs to the Pawnees who ranged northward to the Missouri valley.

Prior to the coming of the white man, the Caddoan tribes extended from southwest Arkansas south and west through northeast Louisiana and east Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. The tribes were not closely confederated but, for the most part, their relations were friendly with one another. Their most hated enemy, particularly to those in Arkansas, was the Osage tribe to the north. There was some commerce between the related tribes, but for all practical purposes each village was a self-sustaining unit.

Caddo dwelling sites in Arkansas have been fairly well explored by Moore and Harrington who published their findings about forty years ago. One of these villages was about three miles south of Garland and on the same side of the river. Others were located to the north and to the south and on both sides of the river. Caddos also lived in the hills away from the river; but these sites were located near a stream of water.

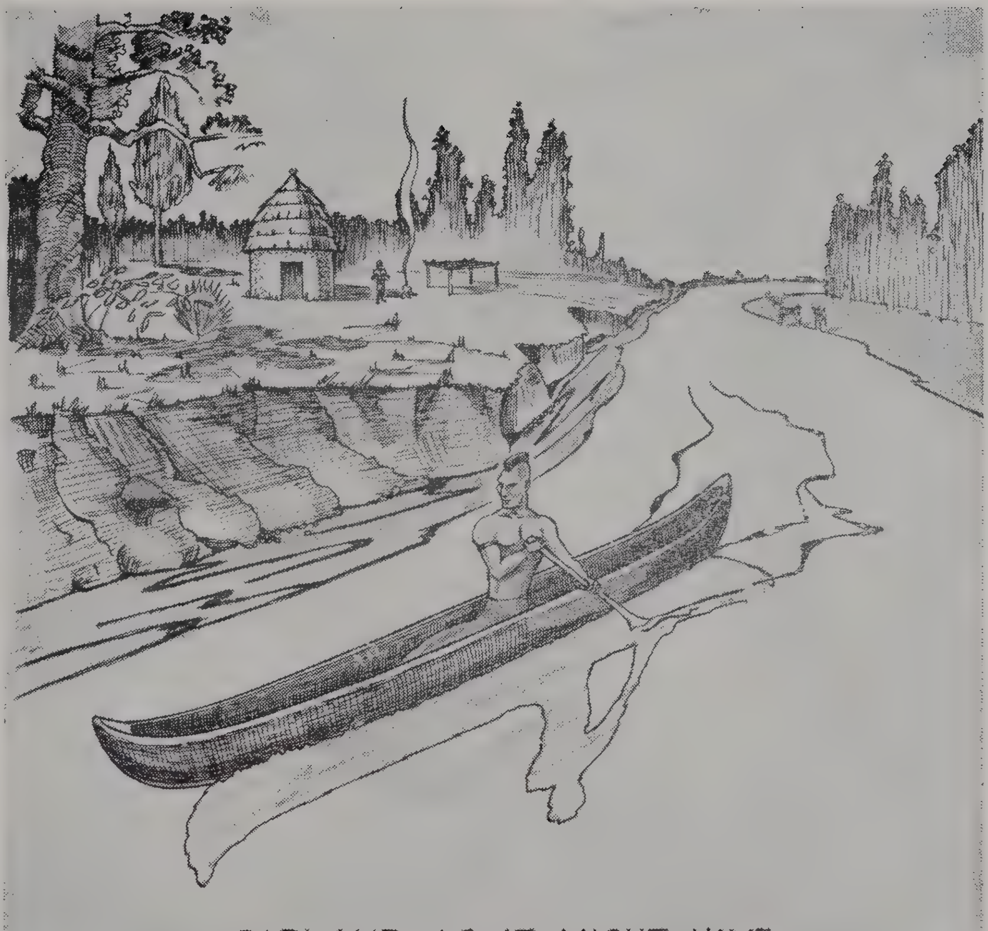
One of the largest villages was located near the present town of Index. Surrounding communities looked upon this as their capital and accepted its chief as a sort of headchief (he was called "Cacique" by the early French explorers). A rude sketch of this village was made by an early traveler and handed down to us; a reproduction of it is made part of this report.

What we know about the early history of these Indians is learned from a study of the reports of the earliest French and Spanish explorers who came into the Red River valley. With the help of these reports and archeological studies made in recent years, it is possible to obtain a fairly good understanding of these aboriginal people and their culture.

The Caddos had learned to live in permanent villages and to build themselves fairly comfortable homes. While they still hunted wild game, they also were farmers and produced a large part of their food which they had learned to store by drying. They were aware of the need for regulating behavior within their society and had established a government of sorts. Considering the crude tools with which they had to work, they were skilled craftsmen. And they had developed a fondness for decorative art.

A primitive religion had emerged among them. Worship was under the direction of a priest and a building was set aside for religious rites. They had a body of fables which they passed along from one generation to another by word of mouth. Religious ceremonies were characterized by a great deal of dancing, feasting, and the handling of fetishes. In fact, the Caddo put a great deal of store in ceremonial; perhaps, wanting a written language, he used this symbolism as a means of self-expression.

A typical Caddo village was made up of a number of dwellings separated by patches of cultivated ground. In the valley of Red River, some of these dwellings were situated on mounds. Each village had a chief who directed its affairs and ruled with the advice and consent of a council of warriors. The chief usually acted as spiritual

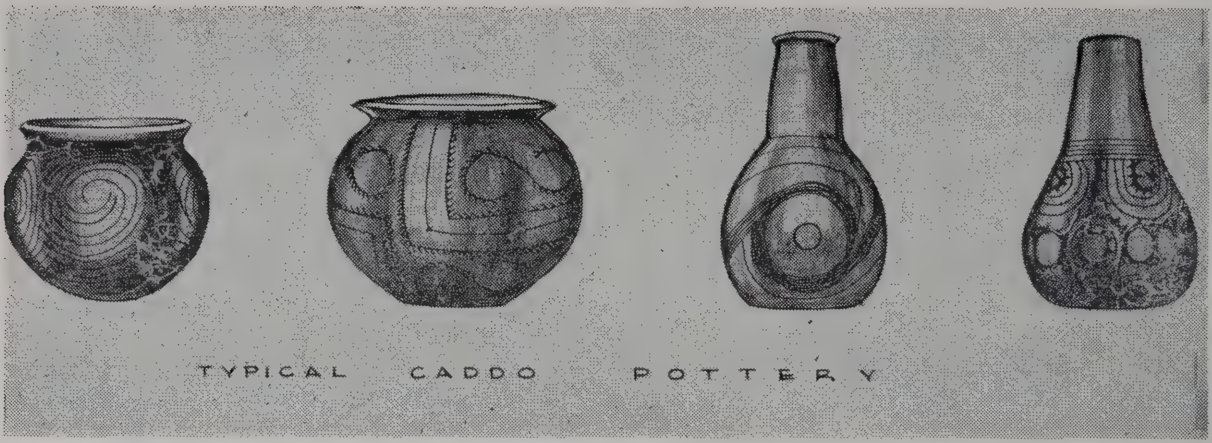


GARLAND AS IT MIGHT HAVE LOOKED IN 1753

leader as well.

Caddo dwellings were described by several of the explorers, both French and Spanish. They were constructed by placing poles firmly in the ground and arranged in a circle which was sometimes as much as sixty feet across. Another pole, with parts of the branches still attached, was erected in the center of this circle and two men climbed to the top of it, each taking a rope with him. From their elevated position they cast the ropes to the tops of two of the outside poles on opposite sides of the circle, bending them into the center and lashing them together securely. This procedure was continued until all the poles were fastened together at the top and over the center of the structure, the whole taking the shape of a dome. Other poles were woven laterally into the upright ones and a layer of grass about one foot thick was fastened to the outside from the bottom to the top. This being finished, the central pole was removed and the house was ready for its occupants.

The building of a house was usually a community affair and was planned in advance. Leaders were appointed who exhorted the workers to greater effotrs and who used a switch on late



TYPICAL CADDO POTTERY

arrivals and those who loafed. The whippings, however, were taken good-naturedly and were not administered with much severity. After the work was finished, usually about midday, everybody joined in a feast at the expense of the new householders.

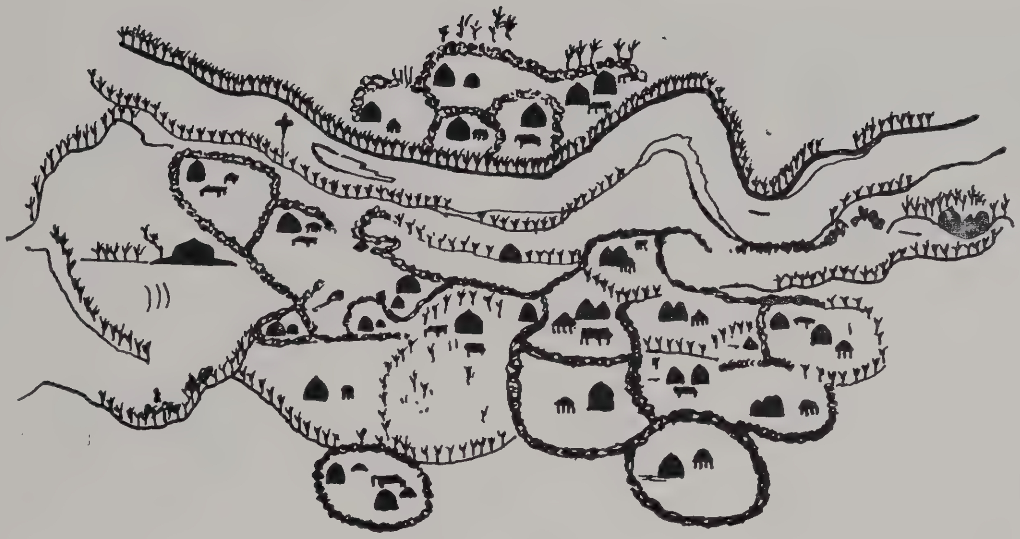
From two to ten families occupied a single dwelling, each having its own section to itself. The beds were arranged against the wall and were constructed of poles over which buffalo hides were stretched; they were frequently separated by a matting made of reeds and decorated with designs in color. A perpetual fire was kept burning in the middle of the house, the smoke escaping through the thatched walls. Cooking was done either inside or outside the house, depending upon the weather. Storage space was provided by elevated platforms against the wall, these being made of poles floored with cane. Seats were provided by rude blocks of solid wood. Containers were of pottery and woven baskets, and these were rather plentiful around the dwelling.

Flour made from corn was an important staple in the Caddo's diet. Joutel, the earliest European to visit this area, explained how this was done:

> The women sifted it and then pounded it and then made it into very fine flour. If these Indian women had mills, it would relieve them a great deal, since this is very laborious. They have big mortars which they make out of trunks of trees excavated by means of fire to a certain depth, after which they scrape them out and clean them. As many as four women may beat the corn. Each one has a big pestle about five feet long, and they preserve a cadence in the way the blacksmiths beat on their anvils. After they have pounded for a certain time, they rake out the said meal and other women pass it through little sieves which they make very neatly out of large canes, and when they wish to have it very fine they use little winnowing baskets on which they shake the said four, in which the finest remains caught on the bottom; the grits and bran come out above. In this way they have as fine flour as can be made and as fine as I have seen in France and elsewhere. We paid them for their trouble with beads, needles, rings and other things.

Espinosa, an early Spanish explorer and Catholic priest, described a common farm scene among the Caddos:

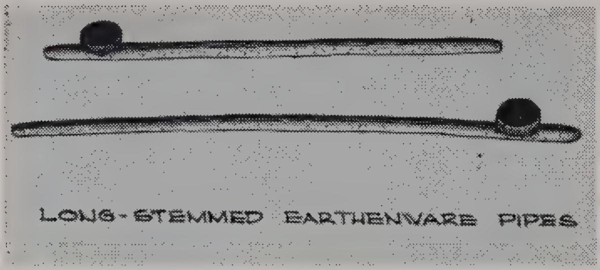
> The crops which the Caddos plant are also community crops. They begin first at the house of the **Chenesi,** who is their leading priest and



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CADDO VILLAGE
FROM A CONTEMPORY DRAWING

the person who takes care of their fire temple . . . They then plant for the principal captain and afterwards for all the rest in their order as fixed by the captains in their assemblies. What the Indians do altogether is to clear the land and dig it to about the depth of a handbreadth. They do this with wooden hoes of seasoned walnut . . . This work is finished in two or three hours and the owners of the house give them an abundance of food. They then move to another spot to do the same thing. The planting of the corn and beans and other seed is the duty of the householders. Usually the old women do this . . . They plant two crops each year, the first at the end of April, for this is when the rain ceases. They then plant the small corn, the stalk of which is not more than a **vara** (2.78 feet) in height. However, it is covered from bottom to top with ears which are very small but covered with grain. This crop is gathered in case the season has been dry. Upon the same ground, after clearing it anew, they plant the late corn. This crop is gathered at the end of July, as I found from experience after living several years at the mission. They plant their beans in an odd way. In order that the vines may run and be protected from small animals and from mildew, they stick a forked cane in each hill. Thus the vine bears more abundantly and it is no trouble for them to gather the crop because they pull up the cane and carry the whole thing home. In their houses they have large baskets made of heavy reeds, into which they put their shelled corn and beans. In order that the weevil may not get in they cover the grain with a thick layer of ashes and then cover the baskets to keep out the rats.

These Indians are so provident that they make a string of the best ears of grain, leaving the shucks on, and put it up on a forked



LONG-STEMMED EARTHENWARE PIPES

stick at a point in the house where the smoke will reach it. For this purpose, they select the quantity they will need for two years' planting, so that, if the first year is dry, they will not lack seed for the second year. They will not touch a grain of this though all the other corn they had saved for their use is gone. On the contrary, they hurry out to hunt for corn, trading for it on other ranches where the crop was more abundant.

The early explorers noted that the Indians made a practice of burning off the "prairie" every fall. This probably explains why prairies occurred in an area otherwise heavily timbered and accounts for such place names as Long Prairie, Little Prairie, Chickinni Prairie, and Lost Prairie. These open spaces would have been ideal places for early pioneers to settle, for they would have been spared the labor of clearing the land, yet would have been near fine stands of timber which they needed for building their homes and fencing the land.

Ornamentation played an important part in the lives of these people. As children they suffered the pains of tattooing about the face and body and as they grew older other markings were made. On special occasions they wore their finest clothing made of deer and buffalo skins which they decorated with paint and attached objects of shell, bone, horn, and feathers. Pieces of their pottery have been preserved and indicate a good taste which probably was exhibited in their more perishable works of art.

While the Caddo produced a considerable part of his food by farming, he also was a good fisherman and hunter. He very likely caught his fish with willow traps or nets of other material. Bear and deer furnished him with meat, fat, and skins for clothing, rugs, and bedding. He is known to have gone to the west on hunting trips where buffalo were plentiful. His chief weapon on the hunt was the bow and arrow in the use of which he was highly skilled.

At one time the Caddos were a powerful people who had adapted themselves to their primitive environment in such a fashion that they felt secure in their way of life and did not want to change it. But the white man came and brought with him diseases which the Indian could not withstand and customs he did not understand. Smallpox and measles took such a heavy toll among them that the few remaining in the Great Bend of Red River moved into Louisiana where they tried to adjust themselves to the ways of white men. Finding themselves unwanted, they moved into East Texas among kindred tribes and lived for a time. The United States government finally placed them on a reservation in Oklahoma where the remnant of a once proud nation still survives.

Of what use to us is this knowledge of the Caddos? Every society has a way of life which it wants to preserve. This is a never ending task and is passed on from generation to generation. There are always present forces which tend to change this way of life and, if the society is to survive, it must recognize these forces and adapt itself to them. This requires intelligence as well as character. The first inhabitants of this river basin were a people who failed; by studying the reasons for their failure we may be able better to perpetuate those features of our way of life which are worthy and to adapt ourselves to changing conditions which we cannot control.

Under What Flag?

Hernando de Soto had been a partner of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru when they plundered the rich empire of the Incas of all its treasure. When he set out on the expedition in 1539 which resulted in his discovery of the Missisippi River, he and his followers had high hopes of again finding great riches in the form of gold and silver and precious stones. Though he found none of the wealth which he was seeking, he discovered the rich valleys of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, and the Red and raised the flag of Spain over the land which he claimed as a possession of the Spanish crown.

It is unlikely that De Soto or any of his band ever reached Red River in the vicinity of Garland; but word of this strange caravan must have drifted westward to the Caddos who were living here at the time. They need not have been alarmed, however, for it was nearly two centuries before white men again appeared in this neighborhood.

The Spanish never settled the territory explored by De Soto and for that reason Spain could not have very well defended her title 140 years later when La Salle, at the mouth of the Mississippi, raised the flag of Bourbon France and laid claim, in the name of the French king, to all the land drained by that mighty stream.

When La Salle undertook to establish a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, his vessels by mistake landed many miles to the west and part of them were broken up. La Salle started overland with part of his men in the hope of reaching the French settlement in Arkansas. The remnant of this group finally reached their destination and it is possible that they crossed Red River in the neighborhood of Garland. Thus, in addition to the whole of the Mississippi basin, the French could legitimately fly their flag over a considerable portion of East Texas.

When the Spanish authorities in Mexico heard that Frenchmen were wandering around in East Texas and on Red River, they sent an expedition under De Leon, in 1689, to clear the French out of the country. De Leon did not reach Red River and could not locate the French, but he sent a glowing report to his superiors as to the advanced state of civilization of the Caddo Indians he encountered. Subsequent events proved that the Spanish would dispute the French claim to land where Garland now stands.

In 1690 Henri de Tonti was in Red River valley looking for the remnant of La Salle's party which had remained in Texas. He very likely passed the present site of Garland on his way up the river, for it is known that he visited the villages of the Great Caddo which were located above Garland near the present Oklahoma line. It is interesting to note that Tonti reported the Caddos had a few horses and cattle at the time; these could have come only from south of the Rio Grande.

Meanwhile De Leon was ordered back to East Texas to establish permanent settlements among the Caddo Indians. A mission was established in 1690 to the southwest of this place and the following year Teran was ordered by the Spanish to found four missions among the Great Caddo above Garland. For lack of supplies he was not able to establish the mission, but he spent a week in this neighborhood visiting with the Indians and taking soundings of Red River. The sketch of a Caddo village reproduced earlier in this report was made originally by Teran.

During the next fifty or more years a line of Spanish missions was established beginning in western Louisiana and extending toward the Rio Grande through San Antonio. At the same time the French continued to be active along the course of Red River. The two mother countries had reached no agreement whatever concerning their colonial boundary.

This uncertainty seemed to be resolved in 1763, however, when France, after a disastrous war with Great Britain, ceded to the English her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi and to Spain her territory west of the Mississippi. This vicinity remained in Spanish hands until 1800 when France again became a dominant power in Europe and forced Spain to return Louisiana. In neither treaty, the one in 1763 nor the one in 1800, was the boundary between the original possessions of the two countries ever defined.

During the one hundred years or more that France and Spain claimed Red River, scarcely any progress was made toward settling the valley. Many French families took root to the south in Louisiana, and people of Spanish blood established communities to the southwest in Texas. But these nationals showed no tendency to expand their frontiers to the north. The French were content to trade with the Indians of the valley in the crude fashion of the time, and the Spanish had hopes of converting them to the religion and ways of the white man so that they would become an asset to the Spanish empire. After 1763, when Spain became the undisputed ruler of the land, even less interest was shown by Europeans in developing the valley for a period of forty years.

What the Spanish and French lacked in the way of ability and aggressiveness to conquer a wilderness, the Americans to the east of the Mississippi had in abundance. It was inevitable that their restless, pioneering spirit should sweep them westward and into possession of so rich a domain. Carondelet, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, described these Americans in a military report to his government with prophetic accuracy:

> This prestigious and restless population, continually forcing the Indian Nations backward and upon us, is attempting to get possession of all the vast continent which those nations are occupying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Appalachian Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico, thus becoming our neighbor; at the same time they are demanding with threats the free navigation of the Mississippi.
>
> Every new settlement, when it reaches 30,000 souls, forms a state, which is united to the United States, so far as regards mutual protection, but which governs itself and imposes its own laws. The wandering spirit and the ease with which these people procure their sustenance and shelter, quickly form new settlements. A carbine and a little maize in a sack are enough for an American to wander about in the forests for a whole month. With his carbine, he kills the wild cattle and deer for food and defends himself from savages. The maize, dampened, serves him in lieu of bread . . . When a family tires of one location, it moves to another, and there settles with the same ease. Thus in eight years the settlement of Cumberland (Tennessee) has been formed, which is now about to be created into a state.
>
> If such men succeed in occupying the shores of the Mississippi or of the Missouri, or to obtain their navigation, there is, beyond doubt, nothing that can prevent them from crossing these rivers and penetrating into our

> provinces on the other side. Since these provinces are in a great measure wildernesses, no obstacle can be opposed. Who can be certain that their few inhabitants will not gladly and eagerly join certain men, who, by offering them help and the protection to make themselves independent, to govern themselves, and to impose their own laws will flatter them with the spirit of liberty and with a free, extensive, lucretive commerce, etc.? A general revolution, in my opinion, threatens Spain in America, unless it apply a powerful and speedy remedy.

The French did not long retain the province of Louisiana which had been claimed for them by LaSalle in 1682. Napoleon, fearful that the British with whom he was at war were about to seize New Orleans, decided to sell out to the United States. The Louisiana Purchase was consummated in 1803 and the French flag was withdrawn forever from the continental North America.

The treaty by which the conveyance was made left in doubt the western boundary of the purchase. It is said that Napoleon was pleased with this uncertainty when it was called to his attention and said that if the boundaries were clearly defined he would demand that something be put into the treaty purposely to obscure them.

Originally the French had claimed all lands drained by the Mississippi, and this would include all of the Red River valley. Thus many Americans believed that the purchase should include all territory to the south of Red River which drained into that stream. But the Spanish had established missions in what is now Western Louisiana and claimed all country to the north as far as Red River. A treaty was concluded between Spain and the United States in 1819 which described the boundary, but no survey was made until years later and no one knew where the line was. For a period of years any settler crossing Red River in the vicinity of Garland would not know what country he was entering.

After Mexico won her independence from Spain, she sent troops into this area and established a land office at Lost Prairie. Van Buren, then secretary of state in Jackson's cabinet, managed to get the Mexicans to withdraw until the dispute could be settled; but he was told by the Mexicans that five hundred Americans had settled in the disputed territory without authority from Mexico. After the Republic of Texas was formed, it passed an act creating a land district which included all of what is now Miller County. The final disposition of thei boundary dispute was not completed until 1841.

With characteristic vigor the Americans began to organize and settle the land they had bought from France. In 1804 Congress made a territory out of that part of the purchase south of the 33rd parallel and this later became the State of Louisiana. By the same act the remainder of the purchase became the "District of Louisiana" and was attached, for judicial purposes, to the Territory of Indiana. The following year Congress changed the status of this "District" to that of Territory and a temporary government was provided for it. The legislature of this territory passed an act creating the "District of Arkansas." In 1812 Congress changed the name from Territory of Louisiana to "Territory of Missouri" and the "District of Arkansas" became a county in the Territory of Missouri.

Before Missouri Territory became a state, its legislature was responsible for the creation of five counties in what later became Arkansas. One of these counties was Hempstead and, though the southwest boundary was not clearly defined, it included the present site of Garland. The earliest settlers who came into Hempstead appeared in 1812; Mathew Moss settled near the present town of Washington in 1814. Moss was the first to bring a keelboat through the Great Raft on Red River and passed within shouting distance of the place which became the Garland community.

In 1819 Missouri was moving toward statehood and Congress decided to organize Arkansas as a separate territory. The act accomplishing this set the north and south boundaries of the new territory at their present locations but left the western boundary vague.

The territorial legislature in 1820 passed an act cutting off part of Hempstead County to form the County of Miller. The boundaries of the new county were described as follows: "Beginning at the south bank of Red River, at a point due south of the mouth of the Cositot; thence due south to the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence west with the thirty-third degree of north latitude to a point due south of the mouth of the Fauxouichita; thence to the Red River; thence down and with said river to the place of beginning." All the territory described lies in the present State of Texas and no success was ever had in getting the citizens to recognize the actions of the Arkansas Territorial Legislature. This odd turn of events was the result of the boundary uncertainty mentioned earlier. The original Miller County was abolished in 1838 and the boundary between Arkansas and the Republic of Texas was finally settled by treaty in 1841.

The original Layafette County was formed in 1827 and included the present site of Garland. When Miller County was reorganized in 1874 with its present boundaries, the place which became the incorporated town of Garland in 1903 finally became part of a stable political area.

The history of the area which makes up the Garland School District reveals that it has been claimed by Spain, Bourbon France, Spain again, The French Empire, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the United States. It has at one time had some connection with the territories of Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, and Arkansas. It had been a part of the counties of Hempstead, Lafayette, and Miller.

◆ ◆

Plantation Life

Soon after the Louisiana Purchase was made, restless pioneers began to move across the Mississippi into northern Louisiana and Arkansas. Since the land to the east of this place on Red River was a virtual wilderness, it was some time before these earliest settlers felt a need to come this far west to find a new home. Then, for over thirty years, the present site of Garland was conisdered by some to be outside the United States.

But come they did; some in wagons, some on horseback, and some afoot. There were poor ones among them who had little in worldly goods; there were wealthy families among them who measured their fortunies in terms of Negro slaves. All faced the many hardships of getting established in a new country and all could share in the rich

Long before the Civil War, families had moved into Southwest Arkansas and established communities. Washington, Paraclifta, and Fulton had become important centers in Hempstead County. At that time what is now Miller County was a part of Lafayette and communities had sprung up at Lewisville, Rondo, and Walnut Hill. Near the banks of Red River, rich farms had been cleared and the river itself had become an important artery of commerce. Many of these farm sites were known as "prairies." Lost Prairie is still a recognized place name, but only the oldest citizens remember that there used to be a Little Prairie, a Fisher's Prairie, a Sulfur Prairie, a Long Prairie, and a Chickininny Prairie.

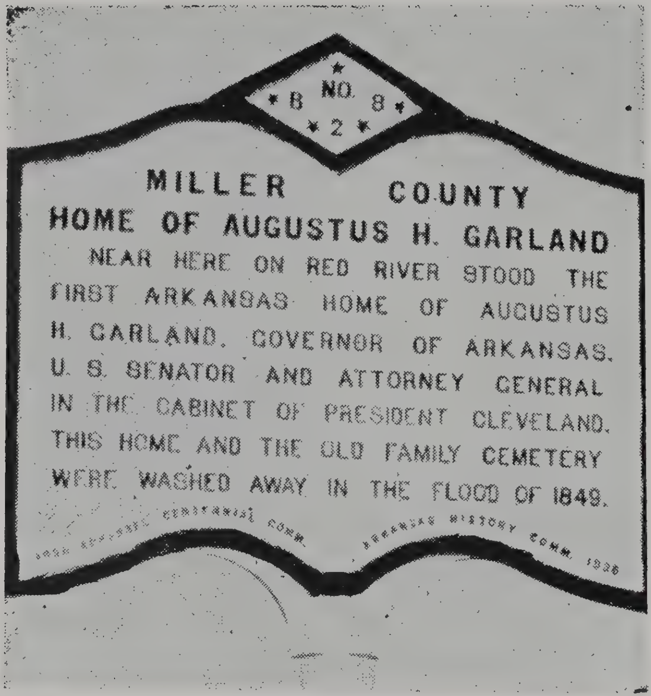
From the time white families first moved into this vicinity, the area about the present site of Garland was plantation country. The first farms were large and they were worked by Negro slaves. Josiah Garland bought two sections of land where Garland now stands and established a residence on a site near the river bank. He died a year or two later and was buried near his home. Both the grave and the homesite have long since caved off into the river. In this dwelling, while an infant, liver Augustus H. Garland, United States Senator, member of the cabinet of the Confederacy during the Civil War, and Attorney General of the United States when Grover Cleveland was president. It is for this man that the town of Garland was named.

William Wynne moved from Tennessee to this locality about the same time as Josiah Garland. He lived many years and became one of the largest landowners in Red River valley, his holdings at one time exceeding 14,000 acres. The Person family acquired the plantation which still bears that name in 1858. The Hervey family moved onto Lost Prairie several years earlier.

These pioneer planters established a way of life which has since disappeared from the valley, though its passing was slow and not marked by any sudden changes. It was a master-slave society and it was supported almost entirely by an economy based on cotton. Each plantation was much more independent than any community is today. It produced at home most of the things it needed; in exchange for those things which it could not provide, it shipped out its cotton every year.

The wealthy planters took great pride in their homes. Usually built in the colonial style, plantation manors reflected grace and charm. Spacious, well-kept lawns strected in front and back, with shrubs and trees adding color to the white of the building.

One can see the old aristocrat sitting in the



MILLER COUNTY
HOME OF AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND
NEAR HERE ON RED RIVER STOOD THE FIRST ARKANSAS HOME OF AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS, U. S. SENATOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. THIS HOME AND THE OLD FAMILY CEMETERY WERE WASHED AWAY IN THE FLOOD OF 1849.
1936 ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL COMM. ARKANSAS HISTORY COMM. 1936

How the community got its name.

shade of a magnolia tree, sipping mint julips with a friend or so while colored boys bring fresh, cool water from the well and fan away the insects. A mocking bird sings lustily to his mate from the top of the magnolia while the gentlemen below gravely discuss such important matters as the price of cotton, the prevalence of game, the next horse race, or the latest word on the great debate on States' Rights. In the distance is heard the lonesome song of a field hand as he plods wearily behind his mule; from nearby the soothing lullaby of a mammy as she rocks her baby to sleep; and all round is the sweet aroma of honeysuckle and cape jasmine.

Slaves were taught—usually by older slaves—to do all the things that made up plantation life. A few were assigned to do the work of the household, cooking, cleaning up the rooms and kitchen, and taking care of the children. Others never did anything but field work, while some became skilled as blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, etc. Local tradition has it that slaves in this vicinity were treated well by their masters and, though they were illerate, on the whole they were a happy lot.

Much of the plantation furniture was made from trees cut on the farm. The planter was in no hurry about such matters. He selected trees that he thought would make nice furniture, had them cut and sawed and stacked in the dry for several years. In time a wandering cabinet maker would show up, sometimes a craftsman from Europe; if the lumber was dry enough he would stay at the plantation for weeks and turn out some of the most beautiful furniture.

The parlor in these early homes was a fairly large room. It had a fireplace with a decorative mantel, a clavichord, an easel with a partly finished work of art, as well as the usual chairs It was the social center of the plantation; there, both young and old gathered to sing and dance and play and talk.

The dining room was also large enough to take care of a sizeable group of guests. The kitchen was sometimes not a part of the main house but was a small building just outside the dining room. Before stoves were introduced, cooking was done on a giant fireplace in the kitchen. Presiding over

Building an early levee.

When Cotton was King

the kitchen, like a queen over her realm, was the Negro cook. Food was abundant, though most of it was produced right on the farm. Such items as salt, sugar and spices were brought in from the outside. Coffee was imported in the form of the green bean—it had to be roasted and ground in the home.

Not far from the main plantation home stood a group of small unpainted shacks. These were the houses of the slaves and came to be known as "quarters." Somewhat more pretentious dwellings were provided for the white overseers. Barns and gins were made of logs and were covered, as were most of the other buildings, with hand-hewed cypress or oak boards. Another important building was the one in which food was stored—meat cured on the farm or brought in by steamboat, barrels of flour, molasses, meal, and salt. It became known as the commissary and was used long after slave days as a supply depot for the people who worked the plantation.

Some planters had an office in a wing of the home or used space in the commissary for taking care of business matters. On other plantations a separate building was constructed for this purpose and was used as a combination office, guest house, and a place where a few men could gather for a quiet poker game.

From the earliest days, cotton was the principal crop of the planter. A lot of labor was needed for its production, one Negro family being needed for every twenty to thirty acres of cleared land. During slave days there were no separate plots of ground for the individual family, all the Negroes working wherever they were needed most. After the Civil War, it was the custom to lay out about twenty-five acres of cotton land and five acres of corn land for each tenant family.

Much of the cultivation was done by hand with hoes. A mule was used for planting and plowing, although planting was done by hand for a long time. When such tools became available, two mules were hitched to a middlebuster or a turning plow to do the necessary preparation of the land; thereafter one mule and a single stock or double shovel took care of the plowing.

Tradition has it that this vessel was used for cooking food for slaves.

Far equipment was scarce and the planter sometimes designed and fabricated his own. An example was the seeder or planter which was made from a steel drum and fashioned so that it would roll on its side when drawn by a mule. This drum had holes all around the centre of it which let the seed drop out into a furrow where they were covered by an attachment for that purpose.

When it was the busy time of the crop year, the Negroes rose early and worked late. Early in the morning the overseer rang a bell to indicate when the mules had been fed and were ready to work. All the hands reported for work—the women and children as well as the men. At noon the bell rang again and all the hands trooped to their houses for the noon meal. After an hour the bell tolled again and work resumed in the field and continued until sundown.

When the work in the field slacked up, the farmer usually put his hands to other jobs such as clearing more land, digging ditches, building levees, and repairing fences and houses. Much fine timber was thus cut down and burned in order to make room for more cotton land.

The best cotton land was in the river bottoms, but floods at the wrong time of the year could play havoc with the planter's finances. The rivers were used for transporting crops to the coast, but conditions were far from ideal. The main channel of Red River was frequently clogged with what was called a "raft." This was an accumulation of logs, trees, brush, and sand, and even a keelboat had difficulty getting through. In 1814, Mathew Moss, who settled early in Hempstead County, brought the first keelboat past the present site of Garland; but it is reported that he had to leave the main channel of the river and take to lakes and bayous in order to get around the raft. It was 1831 before the first steamboat was brought through the raft by Benjamin R. Milam, a planter who lived across the river from Garland on Long Prairie.

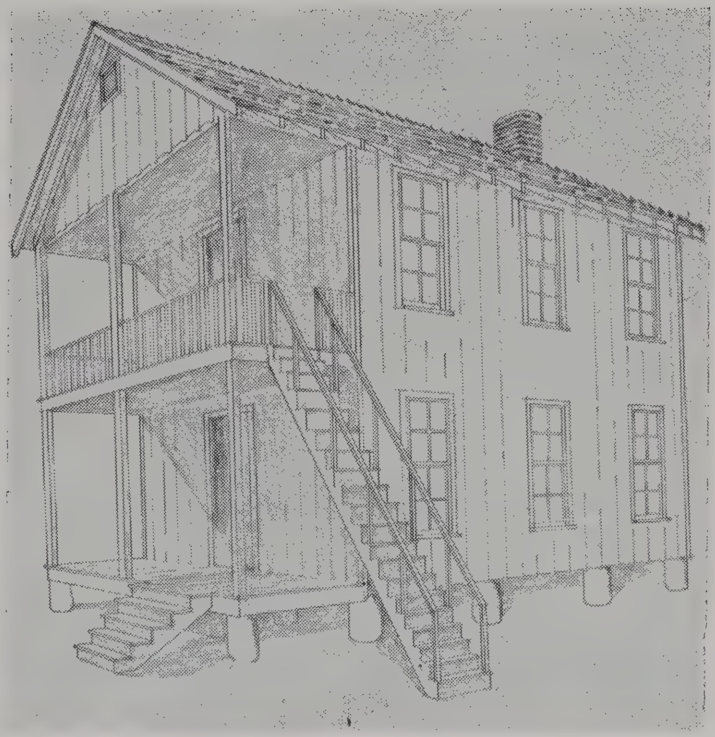
In 1833 the federal government employed Henry Miller Shreves to begin work on clearing the raft out of Red River. Ofter five years, the stream was fairly passable but government boats were kept busy clearing the channel as long as steamboats plied its course.

These steamboats provided the planter with the only means he had in making contact with the outside world. All his supplies were brought in on them and they carried his cotton crop to New Orleans for him every year. Though they could not operate a regular schedule on account of the low water at times, they made frequent trips up and down the river and were used for pleasure as well as business. The larger ones had good accomodations, served fine food, and had an orchestra which entertained the passengers and played for their dancing.

The early planter and his wife provided for the education of their children by having school in the home. The mother sometimes did all the teaching herself while the children were young. Frequently a private tutor was employed who became a member of the household and taught the children every day according to a regular schedule. When the children were old enough to be sent away from home, they were sent east to private schools. Many planters encouraged their Negro slaves to learn to read; some frowned upon the practice.

The way of life of the old plantation days had disappeared from this valley as it has from all over the South. The coming of the railroads and highways, the improvement in farming methods, modern technilogical advancement the world over—these and many other factors have brought about the end of a cultural pattern which we may pleasantly recall but which we would not like to restore.

Sixty Years of Schooling



The first white school in Garland was opened here in 1901.

Garland School District No. 4 was organized in 1875 by action of the Miller County Court which, at that time, had authority to form school districts. The district was known by its number in those days, for Garland did not exist as a community. The population was preponderantly Negro, there being not more than a dozen white families in the area.

It is known that some kind of schooling was provided for the Negro children from the start; this information is had from Negroes still living. Before 1890 a school building was provided for Negroes at West Track, south of Garland, and this remained a school center for Negroes for many years. Another early Negro school was operated in the Wynn Baptist church which was located near the site of the Negro graveyard on Wynne place. (This church, according to Negroes now living, is the third oldest organized church in Arkansas, being organized by and for the slaves before the Civil War.)

The emphasis on Negro education in early days was the result, in part, of the dominance of Negroes in state affairs for a period after the Civil War. (In 1874 a Negro, J. C. Corbin, was state superintendent of schools.) Another factor undoubtedly was the fact that in 1890 there were too few white children in the district to have an organized school.

Public education for white children in the Garland school district had its start in a private school. Miss Medora Candler had been teaching her younger sisters on the plantation of her father, Dr. P. H. Candler, a few miles south of Garland. A number of white children living on surrounding plantations were admitted to the school and were included in the instruction. County records reveal that Miss Dora, as she was called, began to draw pay from public funds at about this time. Thus, as far as is known, she became the first white public school teacher in the district.

The school was soon moved out of the Candler home and into an old log building located between the Candler plantation and Garland somewhere near the place where oil wells are now producing. Pupils in the district who lived too far from the school to walk used the buggy for transportation. Some of the people who attended this early school were Mrs. Betty Dodson, Ethan Murphy, Plato Ellis, and Floyd and Allen Duke. Miss Bob Candler, a sister of Miss Dora, was the teacher. One of the lessons that Miss Bob taught and which is still remembered by some of her former pupils was that some day man would invent "a buggy that would go flying through the air." It is recalled that this lesson was somewhat incredulously received by the pupils.

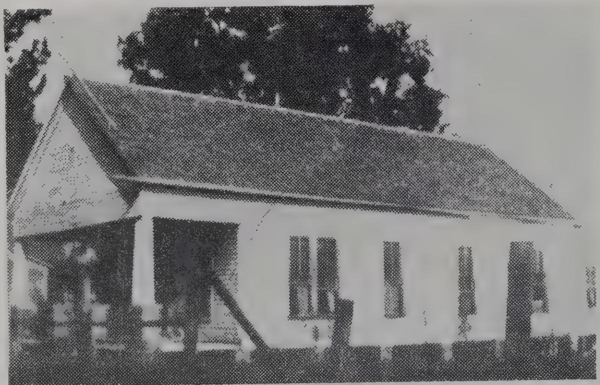
By 1900 an event had taken place that disrupted the way of life which had for so long prevailed on the river here. The lumber industry made its appearance in the valley. Nearly 30,000 acres of hardwood timber had been bought by I. S. Vanwinkle & Sons of Oakland, California. This tract of land lay north and south along McKinney Bayou and west of Garland and was covered with good stands of oak, ash, hickory, and red gum. The J. H. Murry Lumber Company, a large firm operating in several states, contracted to cut the timber and constructed five mills for the purpose. Three of these mills and a box factory were located near the site of the highway bridge at Garland; one mill was built at Mayton; another was operated on the mounds at the spot where the present home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lowe now stands.

A tramway was built from Garland toward the southwest and extended to Booker Bridge; it was used for bringing logs to the Garland mills. Its rails were made of hardwood and the power used on it was supplied by a Shay steam engine. Another tram ran from Mayton to the mounds; mules were used to pull the logs and lumber over it. Since the Cottonbelt railroad had been in operation some twenty-five years, the lumber was shipped out by rail. This lumber was sent to all parts of the world as well as to most of the states in the union. Much in demand, especially for export, was the red gum which was used in carving ornamental structures. About half of the lumber cut was shipped to foreign ports.

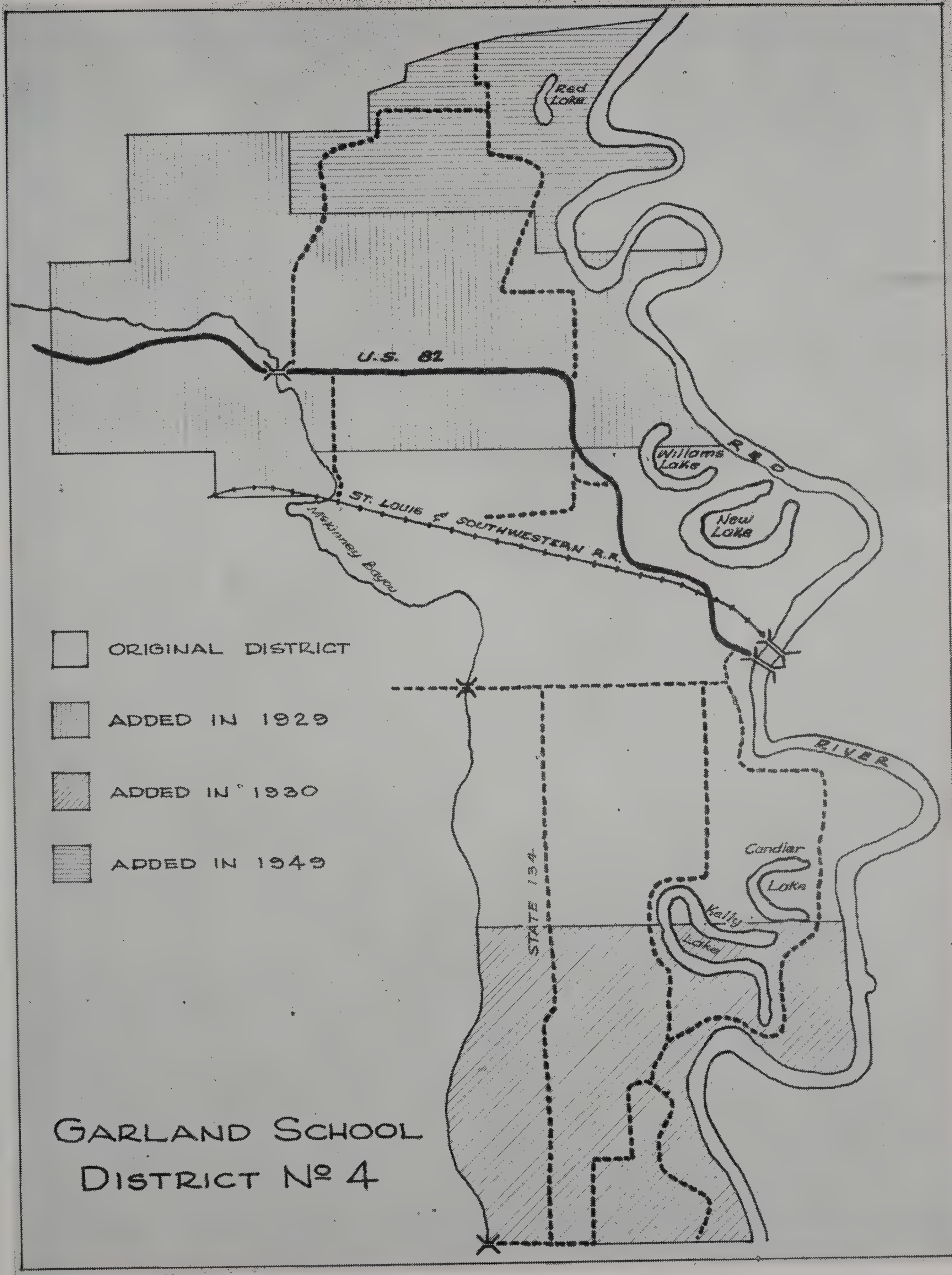
The company had as many as three hundred employees on its payroll during peak production. Many of these workmen were brought to this country from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee. Housing was provided for the workers by the company. The Negroes were located south of the mill at Garland; white workers were housed just north of the mill in a community called, for some reason which seems to be lost, "Chicken Row."

A two-story, twenty-room hotel was built on the spot now occupied by the Garland elementary school. To the east, and on the same block, the company commissary was located. Other business enterprises were established and the town of Garland was incorporated. However, the growing pains of the community took a heavy toll of human life; many people died of typhoid fever, malaria, and dysentery.

The coming of the mill and timber workers meant a school for their children. This was established in 1901 on the lower floor of a two-story lodge hall situated between the present residence of the Brooks Montgomerys and the post-office. Miss Mayme Johnson, now Mrs. Mayme Simms of Texarkana, was the first teacher. School was operated in this building for seven



School was moved into this building in 1909.


Red Lake
U.S. 82
Willams Lake
RED
New Lake
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN R.R.
McKinney Bayou
RIVER
Candler Lake
Kelly Lake
STATE 134
ORIGINAL DISTRICT
ADDED IN 1929
ADDED IN 1930
ADDED IN 1949
GARLAND SCHOOL
DISTRICT Nº 4

This picture was taken in 1909.

or eight years. Pupils who attended it included Ethan and Dick Murphy, Neal Phillips, Mrs. Elsie Smith, Mrs. Mabel Holley, Floyd and Allen Duke.

The next building used for school is still standing, though it was remodeled when it became the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Montgomery. Eudora Wright, Helen, Louise, and Jack Wilson, Ed and Charlie Walp, E. L. Farmer, Ross and Eugene Wright, the Oden children (Charlie, Louise, and Mary), Grady and Allie Walp, Winnie and Lois Batte, Bessie and Mattie Adams, Alex, George, and Bill Murphy, Jessie Lungren, and Knox Phillips,—these are some of the pupils who were enrolled in this building.

A steamboat landing was not far from the school house. When boats pulled in, teacher and pupils adjourned to the landing and watched the loading and unloading. According to one former pupil, teachers in those days "didn't have to think twice before using the paddle."

The worst flood within the memory of local residents occured on Red River in 1908. At this time there were no levees; the river broke out of its banks covering all the valley except a few high spots near the river such as Garland. The water did not subside for more than two months. Farm owners then joined in a movement to build our present levee system which was completed about 1913. This helped the farms but hastened the closing down of the hardwood mills. By 1916 the J. H. Murry Company was selling its local property; the Garland School Board bought the block of land where the elementray school now stands and erected the two-story brick building there.

From the very beginning until 1917 the school had been a one-teacher affair. The enrollment ranged from a low of ten pupils upward to a total of eighty in 1917. Teachers, in addition to those already named, included Mrs. E. T. Cox, Mr. W. T. Darnal, and Misses Lucy Bandy, Elizabeth Beasley, and Augusta Johnson.

From the origin of the school district until the turn of the century, members of the school board were Negroes. White men began serving after 1900, the first being A. W. Duke, R. R. Wright, and W. B. Booker.

W. D. Buercklin, right, retired teacher; catching up on his fishing.

The list of teachers who taught here since 1916 is too long to repeat. Some of them who, because of their longer tenure, and not including those now teaching in Garland, were Elizabeth, Demie, and Helen Bonham, Minian Glass, Othelma Schull, Alice Water, Lima Arp, J. D. Buchanan, Cora Bandy, Buron Roberts, R. E. Parker, Ester Lee Adcock, Mrs. Custer King, Lois Batte, Elizabeth Walker, Mrs. Nancy Sexton, Mrs. Joan Bailey.

School Board members have not been so numerous. The complete list, in addition to the three already named: E. J. Wilson, Dr. C. L. Hough, Dr. W. B. Center, J. D. Williams, Jess T. Smith, E. A. Murphy, L. K. Person, C. A. Beasley, J. A. Hill, W. E. Williams, Arch Smith, B. B. Lanier, Fred Cabaniss, G. W. Crank, Custer King, K. G. MeKee, E. R. Autry, and Eben McClure.

At the present time the school board members are Harold Tullos, Earl Wright, John William Crank, Luther Lowe, and Harry Liles.

In 1929 and 1930 the boundary of the school district was extended both north and south and the enrollment began to climb. By 1935 the school board decided to build a separate school building for high school pupils and ten acres of land were bought from Mr. H. Z. Price for this purpose. The present high school building, designed by a Little Rock architect, was ready for use in 1936. Within the next two years the gym was completed. About the same time the teacherade was bought from the state highway department and moved to its present site.

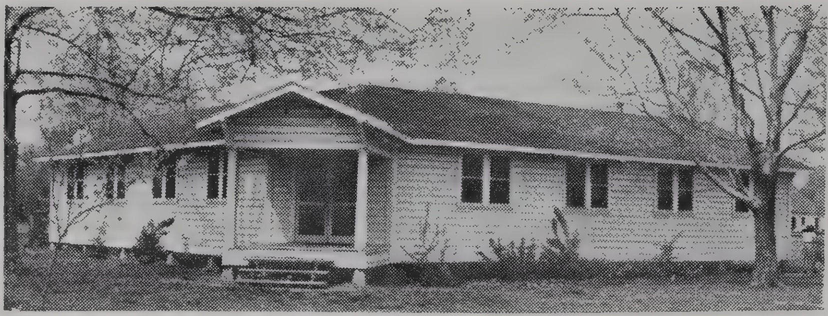
In 1948 pupils still used a part of the elementary building as their lunchroom. The next year some buildings and equipment were bought from Camp Robinson and moved to Garland. From this material the lunchroom and storage building behind it were constructed. Enough plumbing fixtures were included in the purchase to install indoor toilets in the elementary school.

Garland floated its first school bond issue in 1916. The amount was $15,000, the interest rate 6%, and the purpose was to construct the present elementary buildig. The issue was to mature in twenty years, all the principal coming due in the same year. Although an additional local tax of five mills was levied, no sinking fund was establishd for paying the bonds on maturity. Not many years later another $5,000 in bonds were sold for the purpose of adding the annex to the southwest corner of this building.

Before these bonds came due, the school board found it convenient to refinance them and this resulted in an increase in the total outstanding debt. By 1934 the total of unpaid bonds was $25,000 and there had accumulated about $4,000 in unpaid interest. During that year the school board again refinanced all of its indebtedness except a short term loan held by a Texarkana bank.

When the high school building was constructed, the district had very little money but was able

The School Board in 1953. Left to right: J. L. Lowe, Harry Liles, Harold Tullos (president), Earl Wright (secretary), J. W. Crank, and E. A. Morris (superintendent).



Lunchroom and community meeting place.

to borrow $3,000 from the state. The W P A furnished all the labor and part of the material. Soon afterward the gym was constructed in the same manner, the district borrowing $4,000 from the state. Another $4,000 was borrowed the next year, but it went to pay bonds and interest on an older issue.

Then, in 1940, the last bond issue was voted. It was for $34,000 at 3½% interest. The purpose was to put all outstanding bonds in one issue and pay a part of the principal along with the interest every year. The last of this issue will be due in 1958, and the remaining principal to be paid is $10,500.

The financing of public education in Garland, as well as in the whole state of Arkansas, has been a difficult problem. There have been times in the past when there was just simply not enough money available to pay for the kind of schooling children were entitled to. Records show that in the early days of the district the school board spent the money available and no more. But pupils in those days sat on the crudest kind of plank seats and used the downstairs of a Negro lodge for a building. The tax levy was usually five mills, though in one year (1915) it dropped to two mills!

Increase in revenue did not keep pace with the increase in enrollment. In 1914 there was a total of 214 white and Negro pupils enrolled in the district, with one white and three Negro teachers. The total income that year was $3,379.92. In 1922 the total enrollment for both races had jumped to 409 and the total number of teachers employed was doubled. Though the tax levy had been raised from five to twelve mills, the income of the district in 1922 was only $5,021.39.

The district voted a twelve-mill school tax until the constitutional limit was raised to eighteen mills. From that time until 1940 the patrons of the district voted the limit. After the constitutional limit was removed, the voters gradually increased the rate until, at the last school election, a thirty-mill levy was voted unanimously.

In the old days the youngsters walked to schol or rode in a buggy provided by the parents. The area of the district, however, was small. With the advent of the consolidated movement in 1929, transportation by school bus became a neccessity. Garland's first driver was E. A. Murphy who still operates on his original run. At the present time three white and two Negro busses are in use. The other white drivers at present are Neal Phillips and Albert Nolte. Former pupils will remember King Lain, Tom Batte, Earl Krieger, Claud Varner, and Jim Hill have been school bus drivers in the past.

At the present time and for several years past the Garland Elementary School has been rated as Class A by the state department of education. The high school has for several years met all the requirements for the Class A rating except that the enrollment is too low. From the time of the first graduating class, Garland High School has been recgnized as a diploma-granting institution. However, the regulations have become more rigid in the past ten or twelve years. The requirements have to do with such factors as the size of the student body, number of pupils per teacher, the quality of the instructional program provided, the training of the teachers, the amount and manner of spending of school revenues.

On the whole, the people of this community should be proud of the educational system they have provided for their children. The last official audit shows that the district has visable assets in the form of buildings, equipment, and cash balances, of $73,491.81; the total liabilities are only $10,500. Impartial educational leaders have pronounced that the school program is one of the soundest in the state. The physical facilities, such as buildings, playgrounds, and buses, are adequate and in good repair. And, what is most significant, 158 young people have finished their education here with high school diplomas; every single one of them has been successful enough to become a proud asset to the country.

Scouting was an important factor in the community life of Garland for many years. From 1925 until 1937 there was scarcely a boy in the school district who did not take active part in the work of the scout troop. At one time the membership got so large that the troop committee thought it advisable to divide the boys and establish a section at the Beck School.

During its heyday the troop registered the limit of thirty-two boys and a few others who had to be classified as commissioned officers. The troop was divided into four patrols of eight boys each. Regular meetings were held once a week, and at least once a month an overnight hike was planned.

A boy rarely missed a meeting; if he did and couldn't give a good reason, he made the trip through the belt line. There are those who remember how long and hot this trip was for the boy who was absent from meeting because of a date with his girl friend.

All meetings were planned in advance by the scoutmaster, his assistants, and patrol leaders. The general plan was to have games, contests, demonstrations, and periods of patrol work when the boys in small groups studied and practiced on phases of scout achievement.

Scouting

> On my honor I will do my best to
> do my duty to God and my country
> and to obey the scout law; to help
> others at all times; to keep myself
> physically strong, mentally awake,
> and morally straight.
>
> —Boy Scout Oath

A record was kept by patrol to see which one was doing the best work. When the troop took a hike, the patrol with the lowest score had to carry water and firewood, do all the cooking, and take care of the tents and other camp equipment. The score the patrol made was based on church or Sunday School attendance, patrols meetings held between troop meetings, doing good turns as individuals and as patrols, winning the weekly contest events, and passing tests.

Hikes were taken to points not too distant from Garland, a favorite one being Barber Hill with its spring and nearby woods. A favorite swimming place during the summer was old Cuba Hole. On occasion the whole troop would load up in cars and trucks and take off to Camp Pioneer, in the mountains near Mena, where they would stay for a week.

Many men who were brought up in this community, fathers of boys who are old enough to be scouts, will long cherish the memory of events which took place in those happy days: Tom Jones administering the oath with all those long words; how hard it was to get any sleep at night while on a hike; Morris Pope's imitation of a hound dog; Mr. Cabaniss trying to find a dry place in a tent after a sudden rain flooded it; Mr. Beasley's tall tales about ghosts and "varmints" slipping around at night, and how these yarns would bring the younger scouts back near the campfire; and Andy Price going to sleep standing up in a crowded tent while the storm raged outside.

Scouts carried on a program of activities which was interesting to boys and which was designed to be very useful to their development into worthwhile citizens.

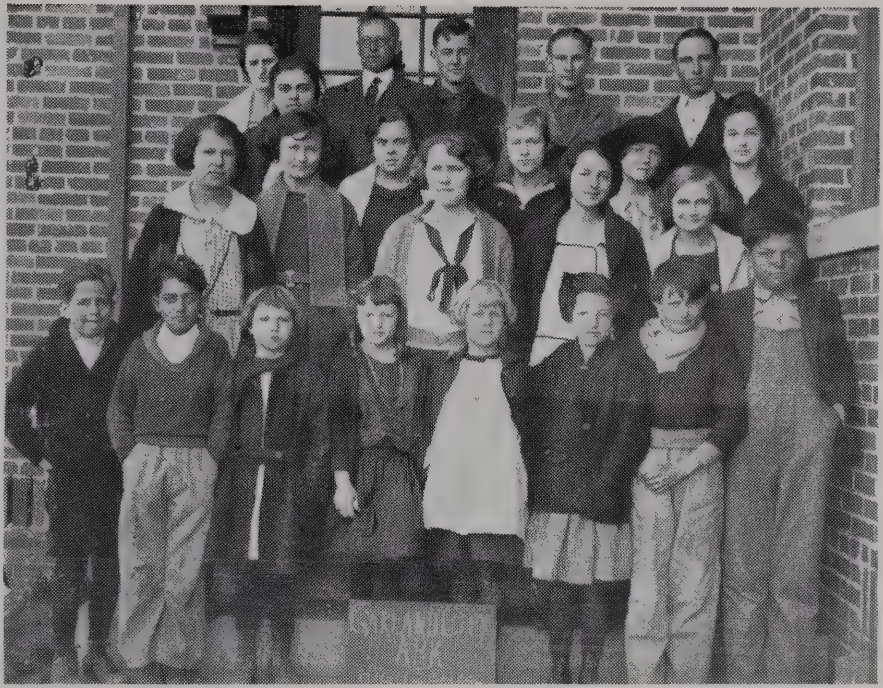
It is felt that the importance of scouting to this community justifies recording here the following information:

Name of Scouts	Years of Scouting	Highest rank
Aaron, Hollis	2	Eagle
Aaron, Junior	2	Tenderfoot
Aaron, Vincent	1	Tenderfoot
Abbott, Arthur	1	Tenderfoot
Anderson, Irvin	1	Tenderfoot
Anderson, John L.	1	First Class
Autrey, Harry	2	Second Class
Autrey, LeRoy	4	First Class
Barnes, Bob	1	Tenderfoot
Beasley, Charles	6	Eagle
Bull, Gordon	4	Seocnd Class
Bull, Leroy	5	Second Class
Cabiness, George	1	Tenderfoot
Cable, Charles	1	Tenderfoot
Cannon, Joe Grady	2	Tenderfoot
Cannon, Thomas	2	Second Class
Clark, Pressley	4	Life
Cochran, Raymond	2	Tenderfoot
Craig, John		
Craig, J. T.	1	Tenderfoot
Crank, Alex	1	Tenderfoot
Crank, Billy	1	Tenderfoot
Crank, John W.	1	Tenderfoot
Crank, Ray	2	Tenderfoot
Crank, Wayne	2	Second Class
Dubson, Dubose	1	Tenderfoot
Elam, Joe	1	Tenderfoot
Ellis, Derrel	1	Tenderfoot
Ellis, Rayford	3	Second Class
Ellis, Raymond	1	Second Class
Flanagan, Harold	4	First Class
Freeman, Bill	1	Second Class
Freeman, Jim	2	Tenderfoot
Goodson, Darrell	1	Tenderfoot
Gracie, Bobbie	1	Tenderfoot
Gracie, Billy	1	Tenderfoot
Gracie, James	1	Tenderfoot
Green, William	2	Tenderfoot
Hassin, Woodrow	1	Tenderfoot
Hensley, Billy W.	1	Tenderfoot
Hill, Earl	1	Second Class
Hill, Hugh	1	Tenderfoot
Hill, Lynn	6	Star
Holly, Jesse	2	Tenderfoot
Houck, Corbin	2	Tenderfoot
Houck, Elton	2	Tenderfoot
Huett, Tilman	2	Tenderfoot
Hunter, Bennie	4	Eagle
Jones, Tom	1	Second Class
Kintner, Howard	2	Tenderfoot
Kintner, Robert	4	Second Class
Lane, Frank	1	Tenderfoot
Lane, Raymond	4	Second Class
Lane, Royce	1	Tenderfoot
Lane, William	2	Tenderfoot
Leirer, Clifton	4	Second Class
Leirer, Oral	1	Tenderfoot
Lewis, Gordon	1	Tenderfoot
Liles, Don	1	Tenderfoot
Liles, Harry	2	Tenderfoot
Lowe, A. L.	1	Tenderfoot
Luce, A. T.	2	Tenderfoot
Lynn, Archie	1	Tenderfoot
McClendon, Matthew	2	Tenderfoot
McClure, Dan	1	Tenderfoot
McClure, Garth	3	Tenderfoot
Murphy, Allen	4	Eagle
Murphy, Thomas	4	Eagle
Nix, James	1	Tenderfoot
Nix, Paul	1	Tenderfoot
Nolte, David	1	Tenderfoot
Nolte, George	1	Tenderfoot
Nolte, L. Q.	1	Tenderfoot
Nottingham, Bob	2	Second Class
Person, Ebbie	4	Second Class
Phillips, Bob	1	Tenderfoot
Phillips, Buck	2	Tenderfoot
Pope, Morris	3	Eagle
Philyaw, George	1	Tenderfoot
Price, Andy	2	Tenderfoot
Price, Glen	2	Tenderfoot
Price, Ray	1	Tenderfoot
Price, Morris Lee	2	Second Class
Price, Oscar	2	Tenderfoot
Rayburn, Dale	2	Tenderfoot
Richard, Tommy	1	Tenderfoot
Rogers, Jimmie	1	Tenderfoot
Rutledge, Arnold	2	Tenderfoot
Shrum, Lester	2	Tenderfoot
Smith, June	1	Tenderfoot
Smith, Bob	1	Tenderfoot
Stokes, Ralph	2	Tenderfoot
Talley, Hubert	2	Tenderfoot
Terry, Ray	3	Second Class
Tharp, Gus	4	Eagle
Thomas, Coker		
Thompson, Herbert	1	Tenderfoot
Tucker, Earl	2	Life
Tucker, Lester	2	Tenderfoot
Tucker, Travis	5	Veteran Bronze
Tullos, Harold	5	Eagle
Turner, Clifford	3	Tenderfoot
Turner, Earl	2	Tenderfoot
Turner, Tommy	3	Tenderfoot
Tyler, Melvin	1	Tenderfoot
Upchurch, J. V.	2	First Class
Varner, Claud	3	Life
Vickers, Vernard	2	Tenderfoot
Wages, Elliot	1	Tenderfoot
Waldrop, Fred	2	Tenderfoot
Whorton, Johnny	2	Second Class
Wormington, Charles	1	Tenderfoot
Wormington, George	1	Tenderfoot
Wright, Earl	3	Second Class
Wright, James L.	2	Tenderfoot
Wright, Jerry	1	Tenderfoot
Wright, Lester	9	Eagle

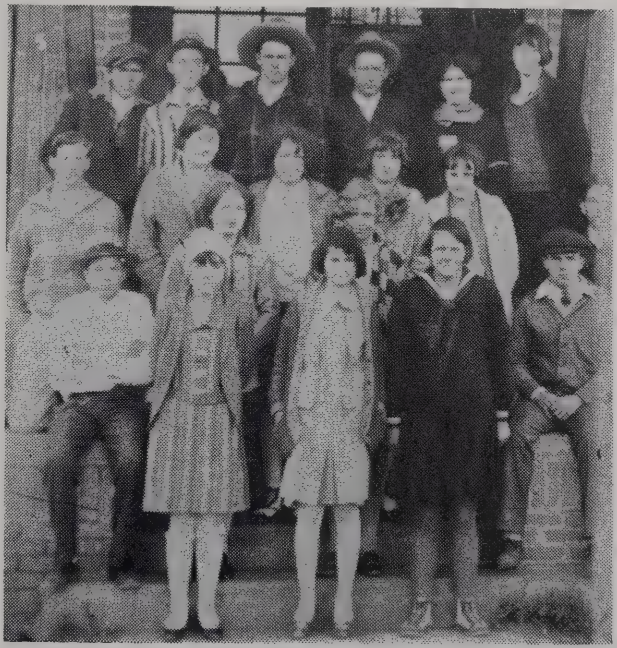
Scoutmasters

Stringer, E. F.	2	First Class
Morris, E. A.	7	Eagle
Varner, William	1	First Class
Wright, Earl	1	First Class
Lowe, Robert	1	First Class

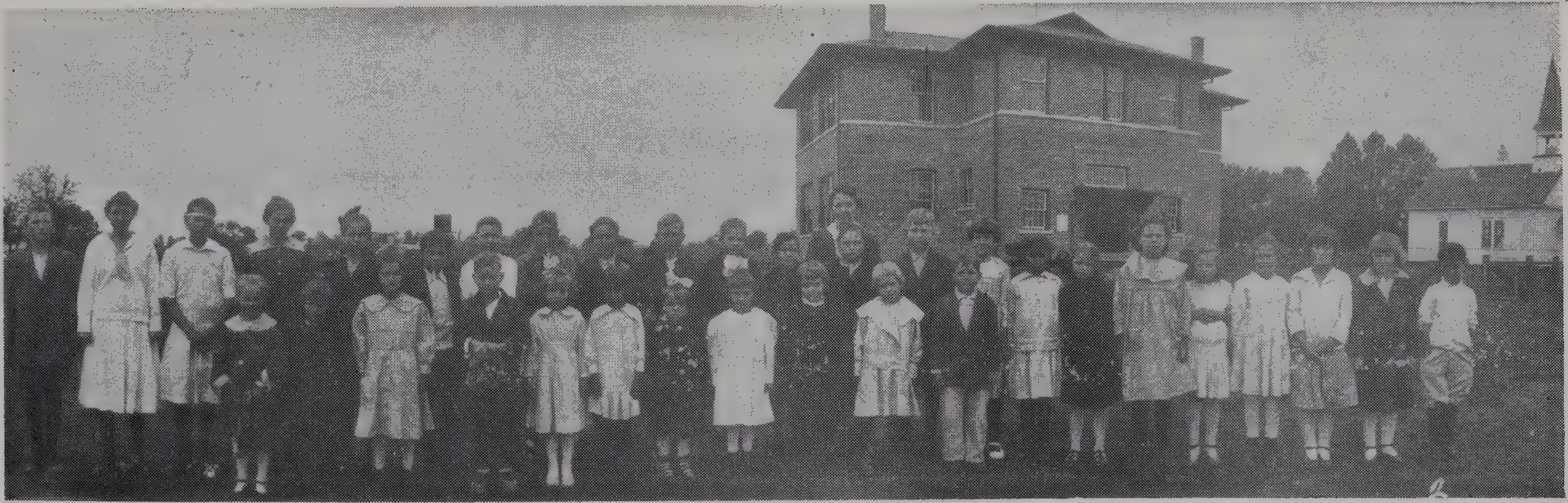
School Groups of Other Years



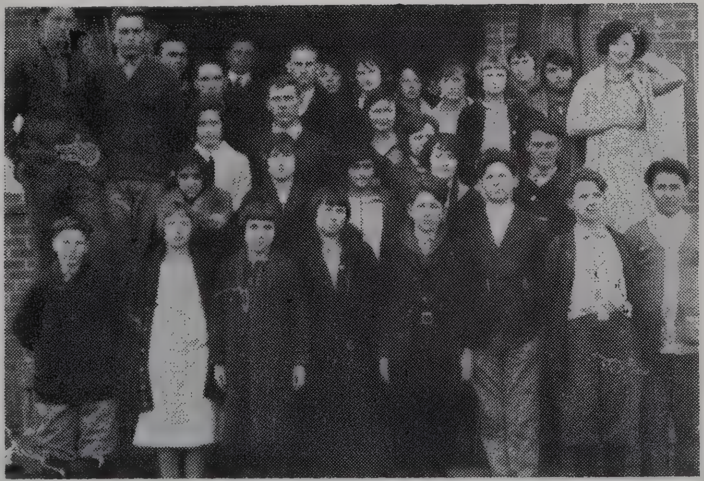
1923. Front row: Grafton Webb, Kaleal Hassin, Westell Kemp, Joyce Center, Gertrude Greathouse, Joanna Howell, Lester Wright, and Jack Crank. Second row: Mary Duke, Eunice Philyaw, Winnie Batte, Vera Price, Thelma York, Helen Wilson, Demie Bonham, Helen Bonham, and Ruby Oden. Back Row: Oma Lee Taylor (teacher), Lois Batte, B. O. Womble (teacher), Tony Price, Earl Eugene Wright, and Jack Wilson.



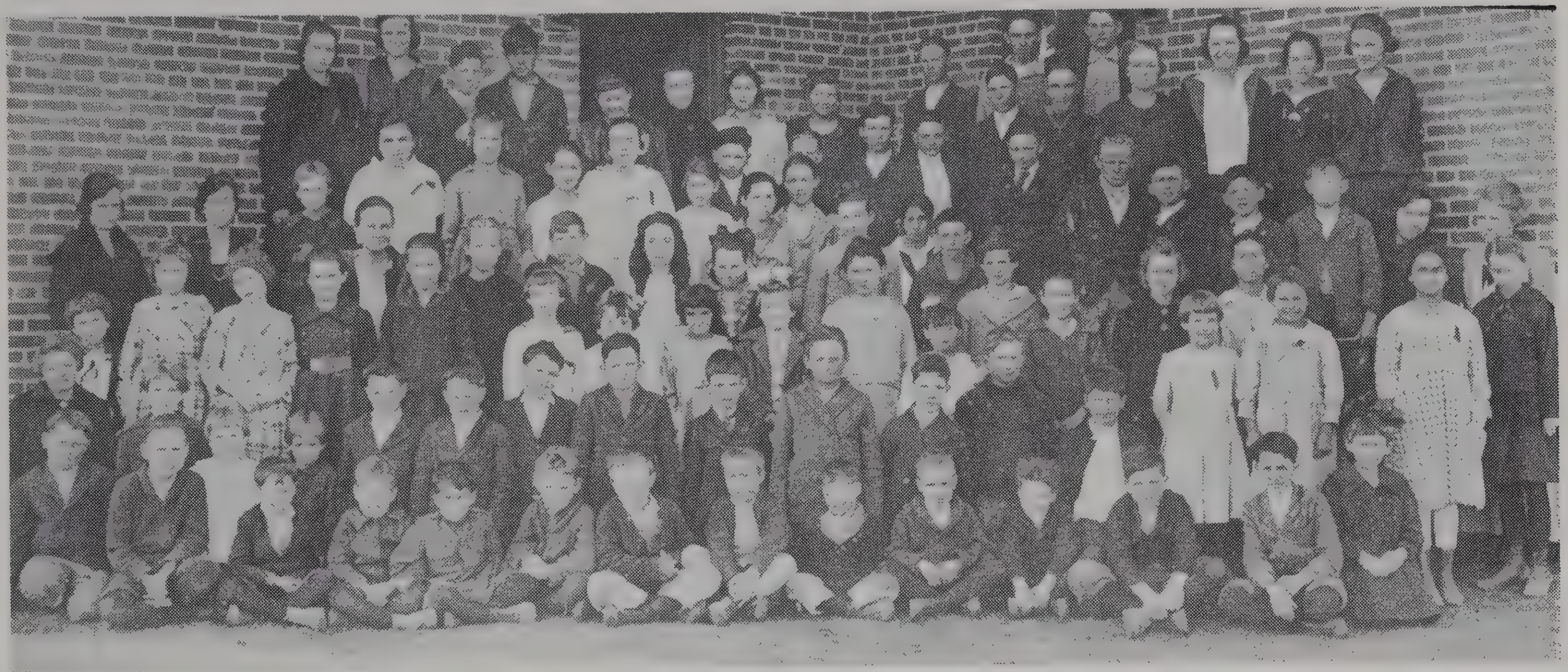
1928. Front row: Clifton Leirer, Mildred Batte, Carnel Upchurch, Willie Robertson, and Oral Leirer. Second row: Audrey Counts, Mildred Sanders, Vera Sanders, Marie Ellis, Nell McClendon, and Ray Crank. Back row: James Windle, Lee Price, Earl Wright, Corbin Houck, Alberta Smith, and Velda Counts.



1917. Front row: Ola Thornton, Hollis Aaron, Alberta Smith, Randolph Hendricks, Marie Ellis, Nettie Hassin, Mildred Batte, Alta Smith, Elizabeth Odgen, Georgia Duke, and Ray Crank. Back row: Ollie Bledsow, Ila Phillips, Janie Ramsey, Winnie Batte, Earl Odgen, Crawford Anderson, Jack Wilson, George Wilson, Earl Eugene Wright, Mary Duke, Helen Wilson, Norma Conway (teacher), Lois Batte, Allie Walp, Audrey Counts, Selma Hassin, Mary Phillips, Myrtle Carr, Edith Aaron, Margaret Crank, Merle Higginbotham, Velda Counts, and Emmet Hassin. In the background to the right is church building used by the community at the time (see page 87).

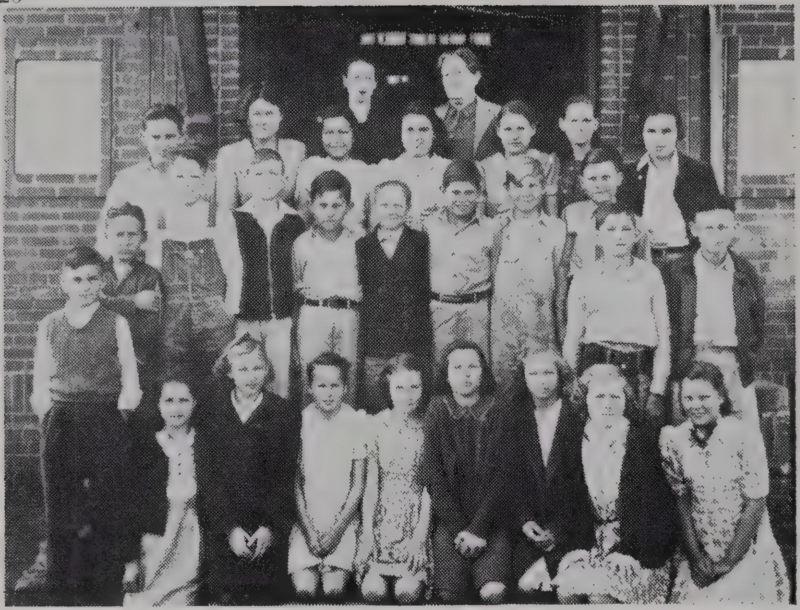


1925. In this group are Hollis Aaron, Alta Smith, Mildred Batte, Brooksie Tharp, Ray Crank, Durwood Anderson, Oral Leirer, Emmett Hassin, Crawford Anderson, Andy Price, Earl Oden, Jack Wilson, Margaret Crank, Nettie Hassin, Birdie Stokes, Selma Hassin, Lima Arp (teacher), Winnie Batte, Helen Bonham, Earl Wright, Ruby Snyder (teacher), Lois Batte, Alice McClendon, Eudora Wright, Susie Batte, Eunice Philyaw, Alberta Smith, Helen Wilson, Earl Wright, Oscar Price, and J. D. Buchanan (teacher).



Taken about 1919 and appears to be the whole school. Can you recognize: Hollis Aaron, Durwood Anderson Crawford Anderson, Lucy Bandy, (teacher), Winnie Batte, Mildred Batte, Lois Batte, Stella Blair, Jim Blair, Clarance Bledsoe, Everett Bledsoe, Raymond Bledsoe, Waymond Bledsoe, Demie Bonham, Helen Bonham, Cecil Crank, Jack Crank, Oliver Crank, Shirley Crank, Georgia Duke, Louise Duke, Mary Duke, Marie Ellis, Mildred Ellis, Bet Green, Bo Green, Dutch Green, Ruth Green Dora Harris, (teacher), Emmet Hassin, Kahleal Hassin, Ninky Hassin, Selma Hassin, Aubrey Higginbotham, Pauline Higginbotham.

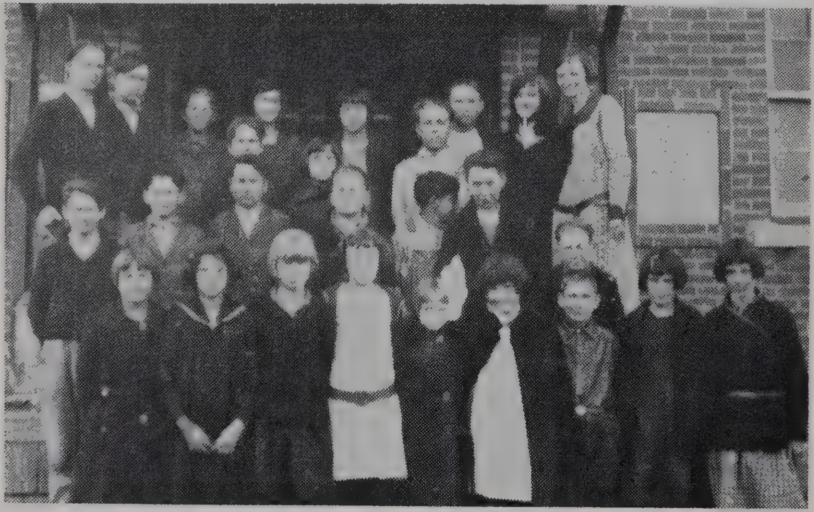
John Hodge, Frankie Jones, Phyllis Keagler, Herman Kemp, Loyal Kemp, Ruth Kemp, James McAdams, Mrs. James McAdams (teacher), Dan Henry McClure, Katrina Mabley, Earl Oden, Elizabeth Oden, Ruby Oden, Ila Phillips, Mary Phillips, Eunice Philyaw, George Philyaw, Jessie Plant, Elmer Richard, Mimi Shadaon, Alberta Smith, Alta Smith, Brooksie Tharp, Grafton Webb, Earl Westbrook, Helen Wilson, Louise Wilson, Sam Wright, Earl Wright, Lester Wright, Earl Eugene Wright, Eudora Wright, Thelma York.



This group includes: Ralph Autrey, Elizabeth Philyaw, Helen Arnold, Norene McDowell, Virginia Huett, Alva Choate, Billie Sams, Charles Flowers, Harlie Brown, Ed Ham, William Hensley, Randolph Scott, Clyde Rich, Bruce Allen, Roy Philyaw, Dell Brown, Mildred Calhoun, Minnie Lee Marsh, Georgia Fry, Raymond Call, Agnes Williamson, Edith Johnson, Bennie Marie King, and Mrs. Thula Wellborn, teacher.

May Day Festival

1952



Shown in this photo are: Vincent Aaron, Dolly Batte, Mrs. Cora Blake (teacher), Joyce Center, Helen Cook, Mildred Counts, Mildred Ellis, Joanna Howell, Harvey Ham. Kahleal Hassin, Deloise Irvin, William Irvin, Roy Cates, Ray Cates, Clifton Leirer, Oral Leirer, Dan Henry McClure, Odell Nelson, Elizabeth Oden, George Philyaw. Lee Price and Lester Wright.

Front row: Birdie Stokes, Eunice Philyaw, Helen Bonham, Demie Bonham, Selma Hassin, Helen Wilson, Evelyn Billingsly, and Thelma York. Back row: Ruthie Mae Billingsly, Mary Duke, Willie Mae Green, Ruby Oden, Louise Wilson, Louise Duke, and Lois Batte. Teacher is Oma Lee Taylor.

Alice McClendon, Alberta Smith, Elizabeth Oden, Brooksie Tharp, Nettie Hassin, Alta Smith, and Mildred Batte.

P. E. in the old days.

Front: Minnie Lee Ham, Nellie Mae Holley, Ilene May, and Catherine Cabaniss. Back: Evelyn Krieger, Virginia Carver, Margie Horton, Dorothy Lowe, Marjorie Collins, and Josephine Huett.

Front: Elsie Mae Davis, Marie Crank, and Nelva Sanders. Back: Marguerite Allen, Mary Arnold, Jean Wallace, Marguerite Sams, and Marilyn Autrey.

Evelyn Denny, Margie Horton, Nelva Sanders, Ilene May, Dorothy Lowe, Marilyn Autrey, Marie Smith, Marjorie Collins, Marguerite Allen, Jean Wallace, and R. E. Baker (coach).

Front row: James Wilson, Amos Calhoun, Glen Denny, William Lain, Junior Crank, Morelle Jones, Horace Camp. Back row: George Bull, Coach Echols, Royce Lain, Boyce Lanier, Lynn Hill, Buck Phillips, Arlis Smith, and Tillmon Huett.

Helen Williams, Geraldine Camp, Kathryn Cabaniss, Billie Jean Scott, Naomi Rogers, Minnie Lee Ham, Alice Mills, Josephine Huett, and Virginia Carver.

In December, 1935, sweater awards were made for the first time to Mary Sue Philyaw (picture), Irene Phillips, Thelma Barham, Marion Barbaree, George Philyaw, Pressley Clark, Lester Wright, and Ray Terry.

District and State Champions

Front: E. A. Morris, Inez Nix, Iris Faye Green, Frances O'Neal, and Clara Mae Powell. Back: Nadine Martin, Merle Wormington, Mary Sue Bridgeman, Ruby Patterson, and Helen Shrum.

Junior Girls

It looked like a bad season for the junior girls from the start. Only nine girls wanted to make the team, and they had trouble getting themselves fitted out in the castoff uniforms of the senior girls. Early in the year they were an easy mark for their opponents. To suggest that these little girls, dressed in their faded, ragged suits, would win a district championship—impossible!

The district tournament was held at Hope that year. Meeting fairly light competition at first, the girls won their early games easily. Saturday morning they defeated Spring Hill, a team of much larger girls. That night, in the final game, they had to play North Heights, winner over them in two previous engagements.

Using all their skill and energy, backed up by a strong will to win the girls played North Heights to a tie. In the overtime period North Heaights failed to score; Garland racked up three points and brought home the trophy.

……

1928 Junior Boys

In 1928 the Garland junior boys were coached by E. A. Morris. Their district tournament was held at Lewisville, Arkansas. Garland advanced through the tournament and in the final game defeated McNeil 15-22.

There were only six boys playing on the team at the time. They were: James Earl Wright, centre; Lester Wright, forward; Dan Henry McClure, forward; George Philyaw, guard; Corbin Hauck, guard; and Lee Price, substitute. George Philyaw and Lester and Earl Wright were selected for the first all-district team while Corbin Hauck and Dan Henry McClure were selected for the second all-district team.

Garland went to the tournament which was bing held at Pine Bluff. (This is the only team from Garland that has ever gone to a state tournament.) One of the Garland players, George Philyaw, could not attend the tournament because of sickness. Although he never got to play in the touranment games, Clifton Leirer, not a regular player, went in Philyaw's place.

In 1928 the basketball regulations stated that two teams from each district could participate in the state tournament. McNeil, who had taken second place in the district, after being defeated by Garland, also went to Pine Bluff for the tournament. Garland winning the first game they played was to meet McNeil next. When McNeil found that they were to play Garland they were ready to forfeit the game, but changed their mind after learning that George Philyaw was sick.

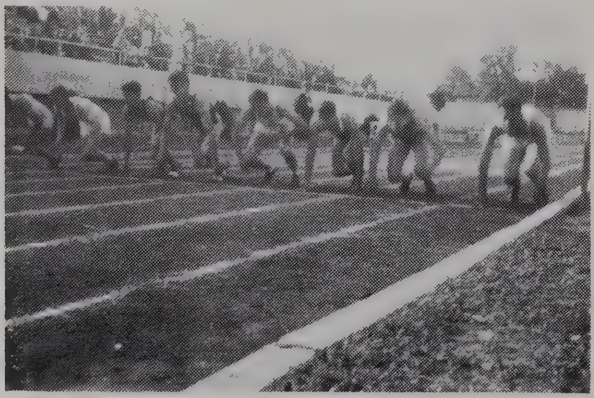
When the game was played Garland refrained from playing offensive ball for fear of fouling. They were beaten by the same score that they defeated McNeil in the district tournament, 15-22. The Garland boys did not commit a single foul throughout the entire game.

……

Track

Track has not been a regular sport at Garland. But there have been times when a boy or two, encouraged by a coach and such track fans in the community as Mr. L. K. Person, have made track histroy.

The earliest of these have been Eugene Wright and Jack Wilson who made a habit of winning county track meets with their speed in the shorter races. During their last year in school these boys showed their heels to all competition in a district meet at Hope. Unfortunately for the boys, school officials had failed to register them with state athletic officials, so that they did not get the recognition they earned.



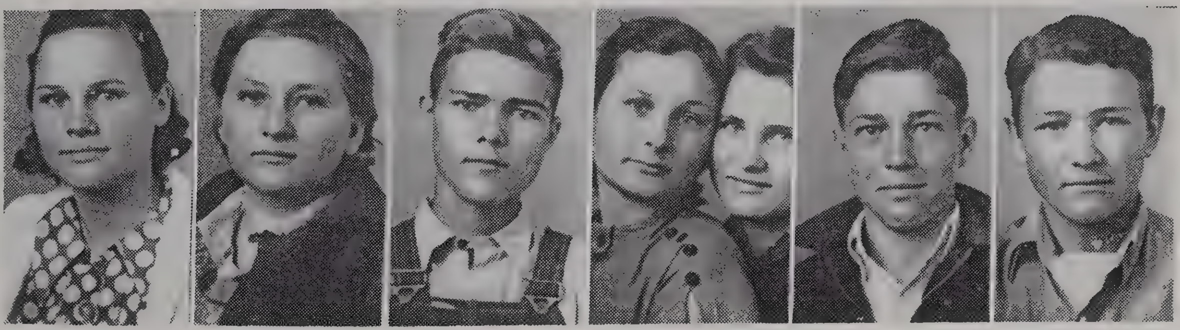
"On your mark!"

William Lain
He set a new track record in 1940.

More care was taken in such matters when William Lain and Eddie Person were in school. These boys showed such ability in track that Ebbie's father, an old track man himself at Texas A & M, took them in hand as coach and trainer.

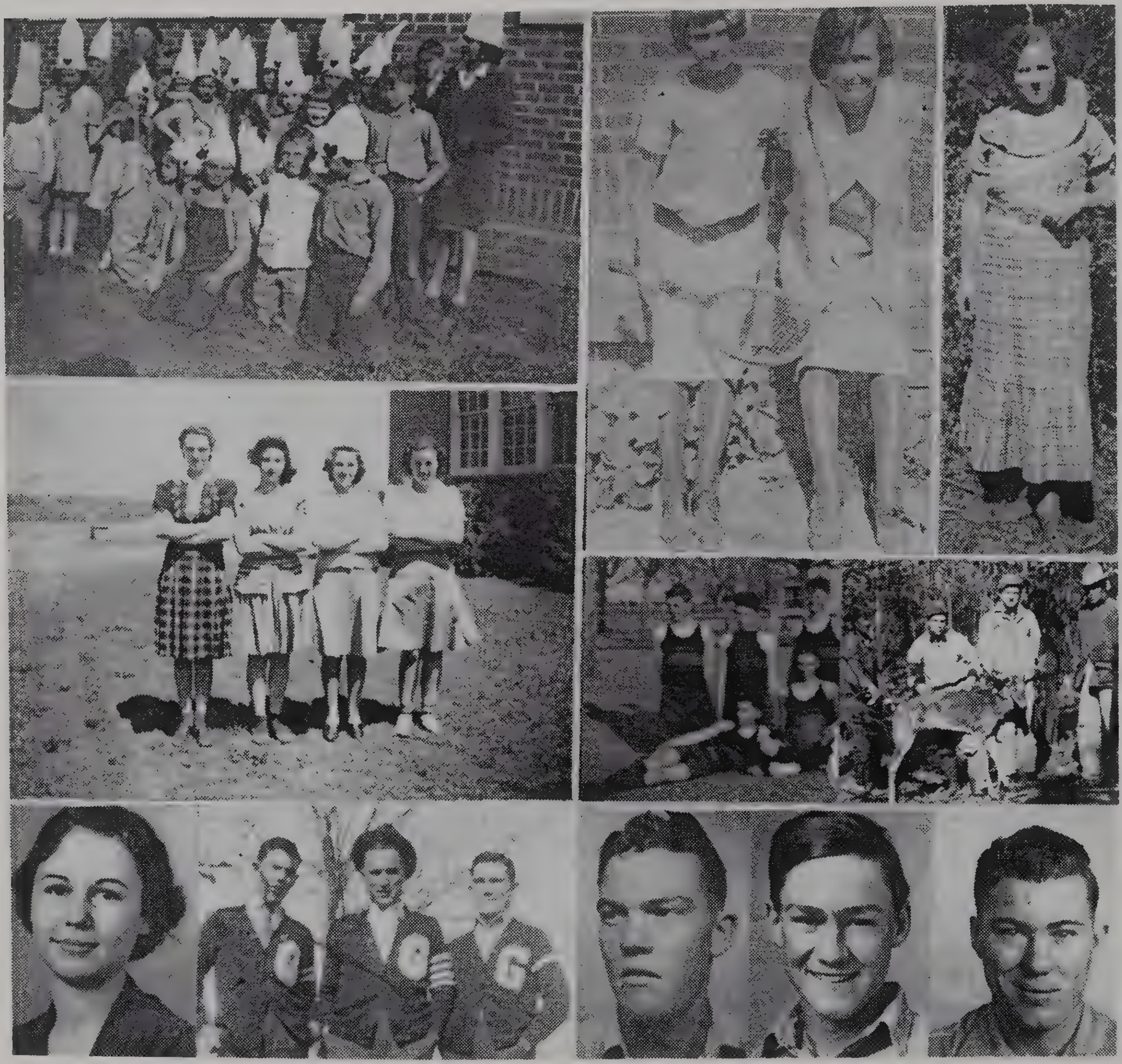
Both boys won first places in district and dual meets—Ebbie as a sprinter and William as the distance man. In William's last year in school (1940), he set a new state record in the 880-yard run. His time was 2 minutes and 5.6 seconds—record which has stood for thirteen years.

DO YOU REMEMBER



These faces and scenes once so familiar?

"GONE ARE THE DAYS . . ."



"THE YOUTH WHO DAILY FARTHER FROM THE EAST MUST TRAVEL!"

Whatever Became of - - - ?

Since 1924 the Garland High School has graduated a total of 158 pupils. Of this number there are ninety-four girls and sixty-four boys. Four of the boys are dead: Morris Pope, Class of 1933; Lester Wright, Class of 1933; Wayne Rayburn, Class of 1934; and Lynn Hill, Class of 1942. Only two of the girls are dead: Winnie Batte, Class of 1926; and Alta Smith, Class of 1928.

After a diligent search for the addresses of the previous graduates, we have failed to get the following addresses: Mabel Long, Class of 1930; Mildred Ellis, Class of 1931; Margaret Cochren, Class of 1933; and Ruby Lee Hunnicutt, Class of 1944.

One hundred and forty-eight questionnaires were sent out and 137 replies came back—fifty-four boys and eighty-three girls. A complete study of the returned questionnaires showed that the average size of a Garland High School graduate's family was 1.4 children. This includes the recent graduates and some who are not married, otherwise the number doubtless would be greater.

The returned questionnaires also showed that thirty-six girls and thirty-four boys have gone or are still in college. The average years of college of these seventy pupils is 2.25. The study revealed that thirty-eight of the fifty-four boys were in the armed services.

Some of the graduates of Garland High School are represented as engineers, farmers, oil field workers, machine operators, carpenters, clerks, peace officers. Occupations of the other graduates are: teachers, railroad workers, housewives, salesmen, electricians, and professional soldiers.

Helen Bonham

1926

Lois Batte

1926

LeRoy Autrey

1938

Winnie Marie Murphy

1938

Brooksie Beasley

1939

Class of 1924

The Garland High School graduated its first class in 1924. Before this time high school subjects were taught but no one had earned enough credits to receive a high school diploma. There were two members of this graduating class.

Demie Bonham, after graduating from Ouachita College, taught school for a few years. She married Earl A. Price of Milwaukee, Illinois, and now they have one child. Mr. Price is a planter at Garland.

Brooks Parker went to Russellville Institute of Technology where he met his wife, Clarice Smyth. They have two children. Mr. Parker is now county judge of Lafayette County, Arkansas, with his office in the courthouse at Lewisville.

Class of 1925

The only member of the class of 1925 was Eudora Wright who is now Mrs. J. L. Vinson of Garland. Eudora is a rate clerk and stenographer for an insurance agency in Texarkana, and Mr. Vinson is an electrician and dealer in electric appliances at Garland where they make their home.

Class of 1926

Susic Batte and Eugene (Earl) Wright, after finishing high school in 1926, were married. Susie is general manager of Tilson and Company, Texarkana, and Eugene is vice-president of Texarkana Bus Company, positions they have held for a number of years. They make their home at 2319 Laurel Street, Texarkana.

Helen Bonham has a B. S. E. degree and is teaching at Galie Meyer School, Pine Bluff. Helen is now Mrs. N. R. Hensley and they have one child. Mr. Hensley is a railway telegrapher for the Cottonbelt. Mailing address: 1902 West 27th, Pine Bluff.

Mrs. W. E. Prather, the former Eunice Philyaw, lives at Texarkana, where Mr. Prather is a merchant. They have four children and get mail at 1605 East 9th Street, Texarkana.

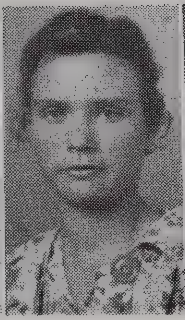
Jack Wilson married Dessa Mae Shipp and they have one child. Jack is a district representative for Philco Incorporated in Pennsylvania. He was in the navy four years and is a graduate of the Naval Radio School, Naval Radio-Sound School, R. C. A. Institute, Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, and Philco Radar School. His present address is 1231 Highland Road, Sharon, Pa.

Lois Batte has a B. S. E. degree from Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Arkansas. She is now teaching in the elementary school at Stamps, Arkansas, but spends most of her weekend at Garland with her parents.

Mildred Sanders
1930

Faye Kane
1937

Thelma Barham
1935



Dale West
1938

Andy Price
1927

Joyce Center
1932

Class of 1927

Andy Price and his wife, Vhelma Parrish, live in Odessa, Texas, where Andy is employed by Thompson-Carr, Incorporated. After spending two years in the Sea Bee's he played professional baseball for five years, ending his career with the Arkansas Travelers. Andy's mailing address in Odessa is 1410 North Sam Houston.

Oscar Price married Lula May Pannel and they have two children. Oscar has a B. S. degree in civil engeneering from Texas A. & M. and his wife has two years in Texas University. Oscar was in the military service for five years, and he is now a highway civil engineer living at 1304 Norwalk Lane, Austin, Texas.

Class of 1928

Audrey Counts married Gerald Sheppard Morris of Fouke, Arkansas, and they have one child. He is employed as a dynamometer operator.

Willie Robertson, now Mrs. William A. Cox, lives at Mandeville but gets mail on Route 8, Texarkana. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have three children. Mr. Cox is a carpenter and farmer.

Class of 1929

Carnell Upchurch married John Robert Henry of Redfield, Arkansas. They live at Pine Bluff where Mr. Henry works for an oil company. Having no children, Carnell must have an easy time keeping house at 1799 West 13th Street.

Oral Leirer is yard foreman for the Cottonbelt in Pine Bluff. After finishing high school he attended Chillicothe Business College. His wife, the former Dorothy Moberly, is owner and operator of a beauty shop in Pine Bluff. They have two children and get mail in care of Cottonbelt Railroad, Pine Bluff.

Velda Counts, now Mrs. Bryant H. Waits, lives at Vivian, Louisiana, with her husband and one child. Mr. Waits is cashier at the bank of Vivian.

Ray Crank is in the Federal Correctional Institution at Texarkana. His classmates should be glad to know that he is not one of the inmates but is a member of the instructional staff. He married Nancy Crowell and has two children. Ray spent two years in the army during World War II and now lives at the Prison Reservation.

Mildred Batte now lives in Ruston, Louisiana, where she met and married Ardis Lewis, one of the leading merchants of that city. They have two boys and a new home in the country. Mildred's post office box in Ruston is 464.

Class of 1930

S. A. Mills spent two years in nurse's training

Hugh
Hill
1933

Marion
Barbaree
1937

Royce
Lain
1942

Earl
Hill
1935

Juanita
Price
1936

Cora
West
1934

Pressley
Clark
1936

and attended Chenet Secretarial School in New Orleans. She married Fred C. Liles, a merchant, of Alexandria, and they have two children. Her mailing address is: P. O. Box 304, Harvey, Louisiana.

Mildred Sanders now resides at 602 Division, Texarkana, and is married to Sam P. Jones of Greenwood, Mississippi, who is a dragline operator. Mildred's first husband was Tony Price and their two boys, Ray and Jimmie, have attended school at Garland.

Alberta Smith gets mail at Lewisville, Little Rock, or Washington, D. C., depending on where her husband, Fred Coleman, needs to be in order to carry out his duties as a special agent of the Cottonbelt and the Association of America Railroads. Alberta was assistant postmaster at Lewisville for eight years but now spends all her time keeping house and being a good aunt to two nephews and a niece.

Donna Belle Smith is married to H. C. Clements of Gorman, Texas. She is now attending Oklahoma College for Women where she plans to earn a bachelor's degree in art. Her husband is a drilling tools foreman for Magnolia Petroleum Company, Oklahoma District. They reside at 1509 South 20th, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Class of 1931

Earl Wright still lives in Garland where he and Vera (Sanders) own their home. They have two boys, the older of which, James Lee, finished high school last year and is now attending Southern State. Earl is a maintenance operator for the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company and is serving his second five-year term on the Garland School Board.

Lee Price lives at 1511 Olive, Texarkana, and is route salesman for a baking company. He married Alta Ramsey, formerly a school teacher from Fouke. They have no children.

Mildred Ellis, when last heard from, was living in Houston where she had married a machinist.

Class of 1932

Joyce Center married Tom Jones of Garland. He is an electrician who does both construction and maintenance work. In recent years they have made their home in Little Rock, Shreveport, and Texarkana. Joyce can be reached at 908 West Avenue, Hope.

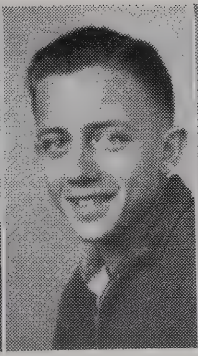
Inez Sewell is now Mrs. Loyd Nelson of Lewisville, Arkansas. Her husband is a farmer and they have two children.

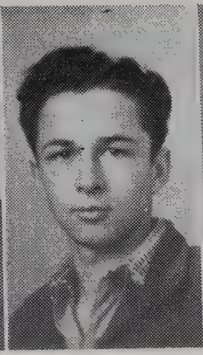
Faye Mills lives at Mazie, Oklahoma, with her husband, Fred Bussey, and their two boys. He is a millwright and pipe fitter and works where such construction skills are in demand. When he is away, Faye and the boys see after the ranch.

Helen Cook has moved around a good deal since she finished school. Right now her address is 3819 Holland Street, Dallas. She has been at-

Elsie Mae Davis
1939

Jean Lowe
1939


June Smith
1939


Eddie Person
1939

Mural Norton
1939

tending Baylor School of Nursing and is working at the Paramount studios. She spent two years with the WACs, did some courses in a Texarkana business college, and has done secretarial work.

Class of 1933

Hugh Hill, after four years in college and three and one half years in the U. S. Navy, is with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. He rated Lt., Senior Grade in the Naval Reserve. During the war he became an expert in aircraft identification and served as an instructor in this field on the west coast. With his wife, the former Martha June Bigger, and two children he now lives in McGehee, Arkansas.

Claud Varner married Frances Reed and gets mail on Route 4, Box 461, Texarkana. They have one child and own a neat home and well-worked farm near Garland. When Claud catches up with his farming, he sometimes does commercial trucking.

Travis Tucker married soon after leaving high school and worked for several years as a bookkeeper for a lumber firm in Dierks, Arkansas. At the present time he lives at 2121 Washington Avenue, Waco, Texas.

Dorothy Kintner is now Mrs. Henry Williams of 920 Garden Street, Texarkana, Both are employed at Red River Arsenal while Dorothy's mother takes care of their one child.

Class of 1934

Cora West married William Guyton of Queen City, Texas. With two daughters in junior high, they reside at 1501 Sycamore Drive, Wasco, California. Cora states in the returned questionnaire that she has her high school diploma framed and hanging over the kitchen sink. Cora is active in P. T. A., Camp Fire Girls, and church and civic clubs.

Allen Murphy attended Texarkana Junior College for two years and spent four years in the army. He married Catherine Herbert. He now is a steel worker for Bethlehem Steel Company and lives at 2715 Biddle Street, Baltimore 13, Maryland.

Vincent Aaron is a hotel clerk at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. He had two years of general business courses after finishing the Garland High School. Vincent spent over four years in the army and was discharged with several well-earned medals.

Montie Kane and her husband, James Craig, and their two boys live at Winters, Texas, P. O. Box 766. Mr. Craig is employed as an oil field worker. For several years Montie and her family lived in the Garland School District where the boys are still remembered by their former school mates.

Thomas Murphy attended Texarkana College and the University of Texas studying business administration and has passed the examination to become a certified public accountant. He is now an audit supervisor for Borden Milk Company and lives at 513 East Dewey Place, San Antonio. His wife is the former Marion Schloback, graduate of Texas Arts and Industries College. Thomas spent four years in World War II with the 32nd Airborne and eighteen months as an instructor in the Korean War. He has one child.

Marjorie Collins
1942

Dorothy Lowe
1942

George Crank, Jr.
1942

Ray Lanier
1944

Mildred Sholars
1938

Class of 1935

Earl Hill spent one year at Magnolia A & M College and was in the army four years and ten months. For some time he was attached to the French army as an arms instructor. Earl married Mabel Wesley, a native of Kansas. Mrs. Hill is a cosmetologist and Earl is a warrant officer for the Police Department, Witchita, Kansas. Their resident is 1006 South Broadway.

Ollie Varner is now Mrs. Gus Tharp and lives with Gus and the three children near Genoa. Gus also attended Garland school for several years. He owns and operates a truck line while Ollie keeps house for the family. Their mailing address is Route 7, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Syble Rayburn married William Craig of Magnolia, Arkansas. They have four children and live at Texarkana Route 7. Syble's husband taught school for several years but is now employed at the Red River Arsenal as a tool clerk.

Charles Beasley spent two years in Ouachita College and three years in the University of Arkansas where he finished law school. He spent three years in the navy during the war and had combat experience as a commissioned officer in both the Atlantic and Pacific. With his wife, the former Mary Frances Romine, and three children he now lives at 613 Clifton Courts, Fort Smith, Arkansas where he is an assistant United States attorney.

Thelma Barham earned the R. N. degree from Santa Barbara Nursing School. She is now cashier for her husband, Jack Copeland, who owns a shoe store in California. Thelma and Jack have two sons ages nine and eleven years. They get mail at Box 23, Shell Beach, California.

Marjorie Jones took a commercial course at Louann, Arkansas. She married Hoyt Slack, an oil field worker, of Shangaloo, Louisiana. The Slacks have four children, enough to keep Marjorie busy as a housewife. Mailing address: Star Route, Sarepta, Louisiana.

Class of 1936

Juanita Price married Jerry Wright, Jr. who is a railway yard clerk in Texarkana. They have three children who manage to take up most of Juanita's time. They reside at Route 10, Box 247, Texarkana, Texas.

Clara Sewell is the widow of Garth McClure who lost his life by drowning a few years ago. She has three boys. Clara is now employed at the Lone Star Ordnance Plant.

Cordie Mae Lain married Harold Tullos who is a farmer and cattleman at Garland. They have one boy and two girls. Mr. Tullos is president of the school board and Cordie Mae is active in P. T. A. and church work.

Ray Terry, professional soldier since January 7, 1937, married Lucy Denney and they have three children. His address, at the time his questionnaire was returned, was H & S Co. 120th. Engr. C. Bn., 45th. Int. Div.-APO 86, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. Ray would like to know how we got his complete correct address. It wasn't easy.

Pressley Clark took a business course after finishing high school and is now an accountant with O. Colaw and Company in Texarkana. He put in over four years with the Air Transport Command during the war, twenty-nine months of which were spent in Goose Gay Labrador. His

Marie Crank
1940

Tilman Huett
1940

Emmit White
1940

Arlis Smith
1941

Marilyn Autrey
1940

wife is the former Faye Cannon of Garland and they live with their two children at 648 Robinson Courts, Texarkana.

Class of 1937

Robert Kintner has the B. A. degree from the University of Arkansas, and M. B. A. degree from the University of Chicago. He plans to work on a L. L. S. degree in the near future. Robert was in the U. S. Navy from 1941 to 1945 in South American and South Pacific areas. He is now an internal revenue agent with residence at 3006 Avenue, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Opal Duncan married Tommy Turner, an oil driller of Kildare, Texas. Opal and her family live at 318 North Fowler Street, Hobbs, New Mexico. Opal is the mother of seven children. She is home room mother in P. T. A., a Sunday School Teacher, a Training Union leader, and plans to be den mother for the cub scouts soon. These duties, plus her housework, take up about all her time.

Faye Kane is now Mrs. Neston Vollers of 1113 North 3rd Street, McAllen, Texas.

Marion Barbaree is known to be nursing, and the report is that she is in Dallas. Marion should be a good nurse—she had the best of training.

Class of 1938

LeRoy Autrey attended Southern State for two years, one semester at the United States Naval Academy, one year at the University of Arkansas, and three years at Harvard Law School. He served four and one-half years in the navy and was discharged as a Lieutenant Commander. He recently married Harriet Wren; they reside at 1020 Hickory Street, Texarkana.

Dale West is now Mrs. Earl Mann, 1920 Voorhees Avenue, Redondo Beach, California. Her husband is an aircraft policeman for Douglas; they have one child, a daughter.

Winnie Marie Murphy married Thomas B. Combs of Beaumont, Texas, and they have one child. She completed two years of college, majoring in business, at Magnolia A & M. Her husband is a real estate man for Costal Cattleman Magazine. Residence: 1875 Corley Street, Beaumont.

Mildred Sholars attended Louisiana Tech for three years and then took a business course. She did secretarial work for five years and taught school for a short time. She is now Mrs. Varch Otwell, Hermitage, Arkansas, and has one child. Her husband is a station operator for a pipe line company.

Earnest Turner was known to be living in Hope some time ago. More information was not available.

Howard Kintner, according to our limited information, lives at 1727 Springer, Texarkana.

Class of 1939

Jean Lowe married Charles Truman Davis, a medical doctor, and they now live with their three children at 118 10½ Street S. E., Rochester, Minn. Jean had two years of college at Southern State College and two years at Texas State College for Women. She has a B. S. degree and is a major in dietetics.

Elsie Mae Davis has forty-two hours in occupational placement, forty-two hours in business ad-

Robert Freeman
1941

Dorothy Hunter
1941

Allen Murphy
1934

Thomas Murphy
1934

Nelva Sanders
1941

Earl Wright
1926

ministration, and a year in business college. She is an employment interviewer for Arkansas Employment Service Devision. She married John Thomas Gilbert from Texarkana, a railroad car inspector. Residence: 3020 Hickory, Texarkana.

Brooksie Beasley is now Mrs. Guy Walker, 914 Twinkle Town Road, Memphis, Tennessee. Her husband is a pilot for Chicago and Southern Air Lines. They have one child. Before her marriage, Brooksie finished the University of Redlands, California, and taught school.

Mural Norton lives at 510 Pecan, Texarkana. Her husband is J. W. Duke who works for Lone Star in transportation. When housekeeping gets boresome, Mural gets a job and works. She visits Garland frequently, for her invalid grandmother still lives here.

Ebbie Person is engaged in seeing after his father's farm property. He married Erma Kilcrease and they have two children. Their residence is at 320 East 10th, Texarkana. During the war Ebbie was trained as a fighter pilot in the Naval Air Corps.

June Smith was not robust enough to follow in his father's footsteps, so he turned to selling as an occupation. At present he is a wholesale milk distributor in southern California. His address: 4646 60th Street, San Diego 15, California.

Class of 1940

Gladys Marie Smith is married to John William Crank of Garland, and they have three children. Her husband farms and raises cattle. Gladys attended Southern State and did some teaching. She takes active part in church and P. T. A. work.

Tillman Huett won a scholarship in extemporaneous speech and used it to attend Southern State for one year. During the war he spent forty-two months in the army, most of which time he was on the Pacific front. He married Grace McDowell, also of Garland, and they have three children. At the outbreak of the Korean War he was called back into the service. Get mail Route 9, Box 11, Texarkana.

Marguerite Allen is married to W. L. Carter of Corpus Christi, Texas. He is an industrial pipeline engineer. They have one child. Marguerite had two years at Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas, where she majored in business. She worked for a while as a stenographer before marrying.

Emmet White is employed by the Eastman Kodak Company in Longview, Texas. His wife is a telephone operator and they have one child. Emmet was in the Air Force three years and nine months. They reside at 2305 South 12th Street, Longview.

Mary Arnold married M. L. Washam who is from Texarkana. He is in the trucking business in California and Mary is employed by a packing company. They have one child. Residence: 318 South Mirage Avenue, Lindsay, California.

Marilyn Autrey is now Mrs. Charles N. Masse and lives at 903 East 32nd Street, Texarkana. Marilyn is employed part-time as a teacher, with a B. A. degree in history and social studies and twelve hours of graduate work in secondary education. She attended Southern State, Henderson State Teachers, and George Washington University. Her husband was brought up in New Hampshire and now works as an electrical foreman for Lone Star Ordnance.

Class of 1941

Nelva Sanders married Neal Dave Phillips and

Cordie Mae Lain
1936

Charles Beasley
1935

T. H. Aaron
1941

Marguerite Allen
1940

Vincent Aaron
1934

Alberta Smith
1930

lives at 749 McArthur Drive, Wake Village, Texas. Dave is a mechanic at Red River Arsenal. Before their baby came about a year and a half ago, Nelva also worked at the arsenal.

Faye Cannon is a clerk at Lone Star Ordnance. She is married to Pressley H. Clark who was graduated from Garland in 1936 and who is an accountant. They live at 648 Robinson Courts, Texarkana, and have two children.

Joe D. Embrey lives at 156 Pine Street, Holoyke, Massachusetts, with his wife, the former Dorothy Pope; they have three children. Joe has eleven years of service in the United States Air Force and also two years of military radio school.

Dorothy Hunter lives at Garland with her husband and five children. He is David Hillier, a minister of the Baptist church. She is a member of the P. T. A. and can usually be counted on to show up with her children in Sunday School.

Arlis Smith attended engineering school at the University of Texas and is now an electrical engineer. Arlis was a pilot in the Air Force for four years and was discharged as a First Lieutenant in December, 1945. His wife is Jean Hardison who attended Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas. They live at 4035 Pampas, Dallas, and have two children.

Boyce Lanier is now a bank teller for the State National Bank, Texarkana. He was in the Air Force three years and spent twenty months in Europe. He married Margaret Dean and they live at 1910 Locust, Texarkana.

Robert L. Freeman served thirty-eight months in the Air Force and is now a guard at Lone Star Ordnance Plant. For a time he was a member of the police force at Texarkana, Arkansas. He is now married to the former Louise Thomas and they have one child, a boy. Residence: 602 Martha, Texarkana.

Morelle Jones studied a year at Texarkana College and spent three years with the marines during the war. He married Lovie Babb and they now have two children. Morelle works for the State National Bank and lives at 3701 County Avenue, Texarkana.

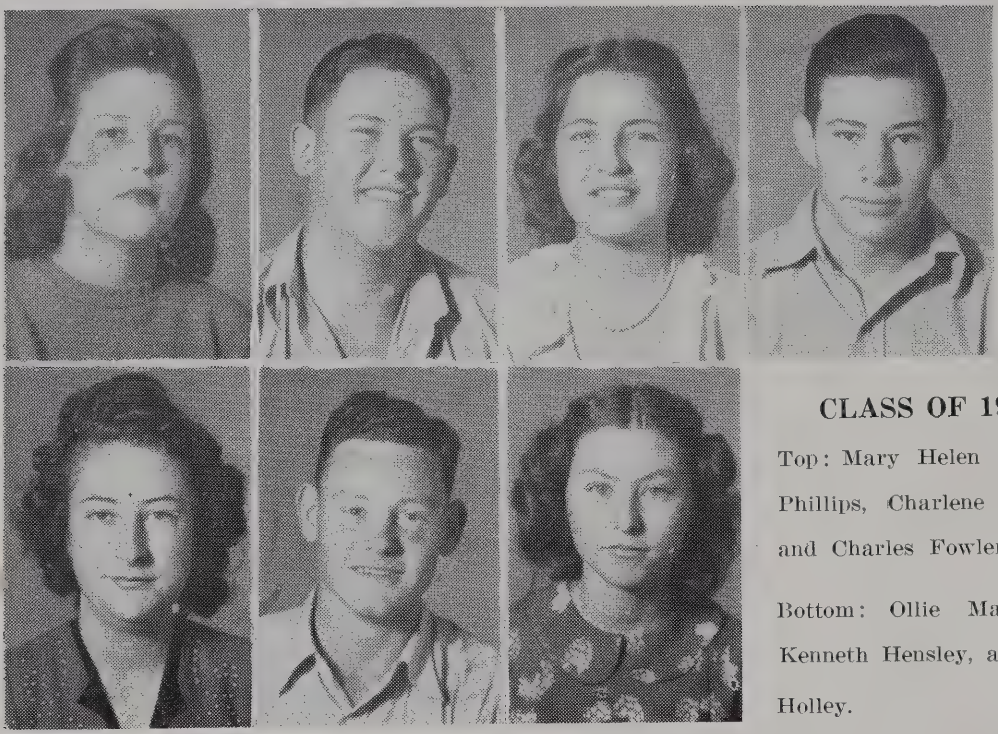
Junior Aaron is manager of a Kroger Store in El Dorado. He married Hazel Tatum of Lewisville and they have two children. Junior spent three years in the army during the war and was sent to the European theatre. Address: 725 West Hillsboro, El Dorado.

Class of 1942

George Junior Crank is a cattleman at the present time, having discontinued so much cotton growing. His wife is the former Florence Bickley and they have two little girls. Shorty, as he is still sometimes called, pioneered in the business of dusting cotton with airplanes; he was one of the founders of Areo-Dusters, Inc., of Texarkana. The address is Route 4, Texarkana.

Royce Lain after finishing high school, promptly got into the army where he has been most of the time since. He was commissioned on the field of battle during World War II, and has spent one year in Korea as a captain of infantry. Between wars, Royce put in two years going to Ouachita College and the University of Arkansas. He is now stationed with the 10th Inf. Div. Hq., Fort Riley, Kansas. His wife was Joanne DeKraai and they have two children.

James E. Wilson had two years at Shreveport Trade School, taking a course in air conditioning and refrigeration. James spent five years in the Air Force, thirty-seven months of which were in



CLASS OF 1948

Top: Mary Helen Pool, Bob Phillips, Charlene McCorcle, and Charles Fowler.

Bottom: Ollie Mae Green, Kenneth Hensley, and Lucille Holley.

the South Pacific. He took his training in Barksdale Field and at Kirtland Field and is now at Langley Field, Virginia. James married Dorothy Aaron. He can be reached through Mrs. A. L. Bright, Lewisville, Arkansas.

George W. Bull married Margaret Hale and they have one child. George entered the army in 1943 and was discharged in 1946. He re-enlisted in 1948, serving some time in Korea. His present address is 1706 Roosevelt Street, Joplin, Missouri.

Dorothy Lowe has two children and is married to Ray W. Fisher, a research chemist. Dorothy has had four years of college at Magnolia A & M and Iowa State College, earning the B. S. degree in home economics. Their address is 3223 West Street, Ames, Iowa.

Marjorie Collins is married to Ralph A. Brookshier, who is a materials control man. They have one child. Marjorie has her master's degree in food and nutrition. Her address is 3631 Trailwood, Houston, Texas.

Avinell Griggs married a printer, John M. Bayha; they have three children (boys). Her present address is 10229 Douglas Avenue, Silver Springs, Maryland. Avinell says she would still like to be a nurse. With three boys?

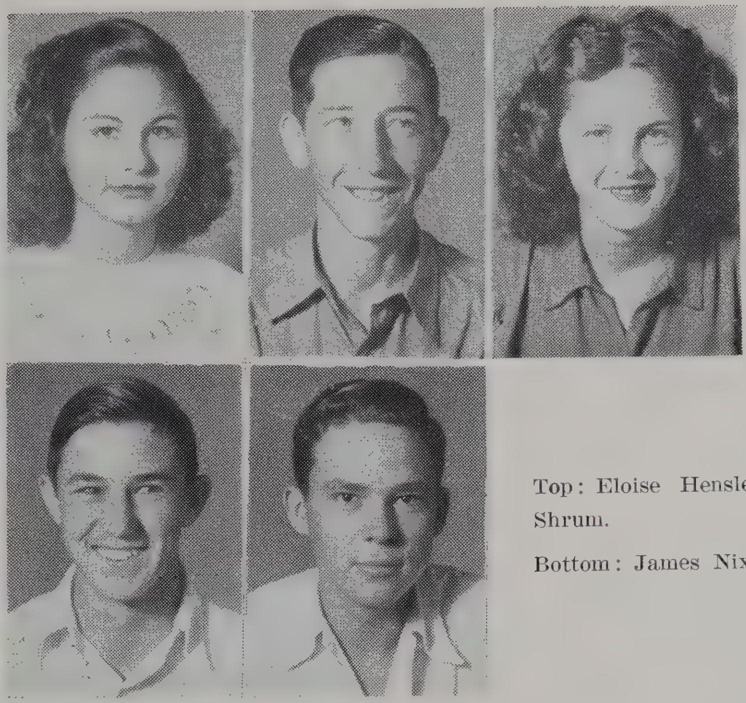
Cassie L. Cox married Eugene Martin and they have two children. She attended a business college in Texarkana. Mr. Martin is in the commercial trucking business at Rector, Arkansas. It is likely that Cassie still reads "Chaucer," but not to the children.

Margie Sutton married Robert Joseph Paulk of Texarkana, Texas. Mr. Paulk is a salesman at Watson's Shoe Store and they have on child. Margie has had six months of schooling at Texarkana Business College and also two years at Texarkana Junior College.

Evelyn Krieger is now Mrs. James M. Wallace. James was formerly of Buckner, Arkansas. They have one child and James is a flight inspector in San Diego, California, where their street address is 5183 Foothill Bl., San Diego 9.

Fannie West is married to Arthur James Law, who is a mechanic in Texarkana, Arkansas. They have two daughters. Residence: Route 8, Box 40, Texarkana.

Ruby Spears is the wife of J. C. Broadhurst, a conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. They have a boy and girl, and live at 1112 Crest Road,



Class of 1949

Top: Eloise Hensley, Kenneth Easley, and Louise Shrum.

Bottom: James Nix and Hughie Patterson.

North Little Rock, Arkansas. Ruby learned telegraphy and worked as a telegraph operator for three years after fininshing high school.

Olera Mae Rutledge spent twenty-five months nursing at Shreveport Charity Hospital. She married Obadiah M. Talley, a trimer operator for a paper mill. They have three children and now live in Shangaloo, Louisiana.

Evelyn Mae Denney attended Four States Business College in Texarkana, Texas. She is the mother of two children and the wife of Harold Eugene Keefer, a sales engineer, of Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Neal D. Phillips was a turrent gunner on a B-17 in the European theatre and spent thirty months in the Air Force. He is now a mechanic in Texarkana and married to Nelva Sanders, class of 1941. They have one child and live at 749 McArthur Drive, Wake Village, Texas.

Ruth Sutton is a beauty operator at the Marinello in Texarkana. Being a beautician must appeal to Ruth for she has been one since leaving high school. She lives at 610 Ash.

Class of 1943

Hazel Sutton is a registered nurse and works at her profession. She married Charles Murl Templeton, who is a funeral director. They get mail at East Funeral Home, Texarkana.

Marshlete Allen married Russel F. Bailey, who is an oil field worker. They have two children and live at 310 North Locust Street, Kermit, Texas.

Cathryn Cabaniss lives at Garland and is married to J. D. Hanson, Jr., a farmer and stockman. They have two children. Cathryn was graduated from Magnolia A & M in 1945. Since her children are becoming school age, Cathryn is active in P. T. A. work. She still sings in the choir at church. Her address is: Route 4, Box 469, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Harry S. Autrey is a chemical engineer and does research work for the University of Arkansas, being a graduate of that institution. He married Betty Wells, and is a father of two children. His address is: Post Office Box 714, Stuttgart, Arkansas.

Harold W. Hamm spent two and one-half years in the Navy and is now a transmission engineer. He attended the University of Colorado where he was graduated in electrical engineering. His address is: H. W. Hamm, 867 South Vine Street, Denver, Colorado.

Evelyn McDonald is still single and works as a postal clerk. Her address is: 2801 County Avenue,

Ola Mae Krieger

1947

Betty Bussey

1947

Barney Starkey

1947

Juanita Wormington

1947

Archie Lynn

1947

Ernestine Nolte

1947

Texarkana, Arkansas.

Class of 1944

Wayne Crank is engaged in farming, his chief crop being hay which is much in demand now that cattle raising has been introduced on the river. He is married to Addie Lee Bean. His address is Garland, Arkansas.

Ray Lanier is a student at East Texas Teachers College and will receive his B. S. degree in 1953. He plans to teach next year. Ray was in the Air Force for a year and a half and is now married to Judy Fagan. His address is: G. I. Village, Commerce, Texas.

Cora Ellen Garner finished four years in college and works for the bureau of internal revenue. She married William H. Norman, a college professor, and they have one child. Her address is: Mrs. William H. Norman, 1207 Brockenridge Apartments, Lake Austin Buidings, Austin, Texas.

Ollis May and her husband, Wilson Tate, reside at Hooks, Texas. Wilson is a guard at the Red River Arsenal and Ollis is a telephone operator at the same place.

Emmett Vickers is a route man for a butane gas company. He married Billie Jo Dossey and he works in a grocery store. They have one child. Emmet's military service includes a year in Yokohoma, Japan, in 1947.

Class of 1945

Frank E. Lain is married to Mary Helen Pool who finished high school in the class of 1948. They have one child. Frank is an oil field worker and has had one-half year of college. His address now is: 122 Buckner Street, Atlanta, Texas.

Doris Holley attended Southern State College for two years and received her B. S. degree after two additional years at Arkansas State Teachers College. She is now a teacher at Garland Elementary School. Her address is Garland.

Francis Lorene Griggs resides at 4705 Berkley Avenue, Fort Smith, Arkansas with her husband, Charles L. Callich, and their two children. He is from Henrietta, Oklahoma and is making the army his career.

Class of 1946

Elizabeth Philyaw is a graduate of a beauty college and now works in the Marinello beauty shop. Her address is 610 Ash, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Edward Ham is married to Minnie Calhoun, class of 1950, and has one child. He has finished his requirements for a B. S. degree at Southern State College, and has chosen teaching as his profession. His address is Route 4, Box 446, Texarkana, Arkansas.

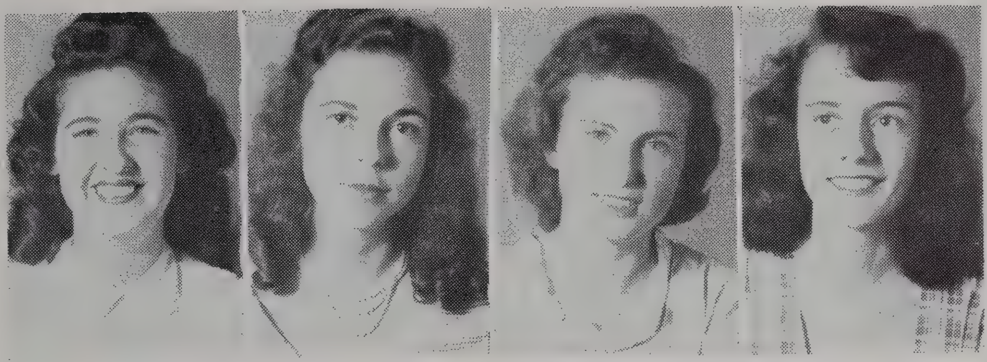
Billy Gene Sams was in the army for twenty-four months and spent fourteen months of this time in Alaska in the Field Artillery. He is now an oil field worker. His address is Post Office Box 157, Odessa, Texas.

Chester Holley served three years in the Air Corps, a considerable part of which time he spent in Guam. Upon being discharged he went to work in the oil fields at Odessa, Texas. In 1952 he married an Odessa girl, Phillis Schellhorn. A baby boy recently arrived to liven things up in Chester's new home at 1437 South Broughton Street, Odessa.

Class of 1947

Ola Mae Krieger and Archie Lynn decided to make a team of it; after finishing high school they got married and now have one child. Archie is a salesman for Cities Service Oil Company.

Class of 1950



Patsy Richard Minnie Calhoun Helen Townsend Mickey Mills

They make their home at 615 Prince Street, Texarkana.

Juanita Wormington works in the Fred Harvey Drug Store at Union Station, St. Louis. She plans to do some specialized work in typing, perhaps at night school. Her address is: Juanita Rateliff, 4215 Harris Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Betty Jane Bussey is now Mrs. E. A. Morris, Jr. and has one child. Her husband is an architectural engineer with Lone Star Ordnance. Betty's address is: 712 Arizona Street, Wake Village, Texas.

Barney Starky owns and operates a service station at Hope. Barney served eighteen months in the army. He married Faye Carrand they have one child. Barney's address is: West Third and Harvey Street, Hope, Arkansas.

Ernestine Nolte married Craig C. Smith, who is a truck driver for the Strickland Trucking Company. Ernestine is an office machine operator. She attended Capitol City Business College, Little Rock, and completed a beautician course at Fenn Eation's Beauty College in that city. Her address is: 1500 Cumberland, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Class of 1948

Mary Helen Pool married Frank Lain, class of 1945, of Garland, an oil field worker. They are residing at 122 Buckner Street, Atlanta, Texas, where Mary Helen looks after their one child.

Mrs. Shackelford, formerly Ollie Mae Green, is married to Clarence Eugene Shackelford of Waldo, Arkansas, who is employed as an oil field worker. They have one child and their present address is 1104 Linden Street, Magnolia, Arkansas.

After graduating from high school, Lucille Holley attended college at Southern State College at Magnolia, Arkansas. She now has a B. S. degree in accounting and is married to James Nix, also from Garland, who is a student of Southern State and working toward a degree in business administration. Their present address is Southern State College, Box 514, Magnolia, Arkansas.

After Charles Fowler was graduated from high school he bought a farm near Garland. He has recently married Roxie Wise and they live on Route 4, Box 465, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Kenneth Hensley was graduated from the University of Arkansas in civil engineering. He also attended college for two years at Southern State College. He is now married to Joan James and works as an engineer for Convair Aircraft. His present address is 1100 Bank Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

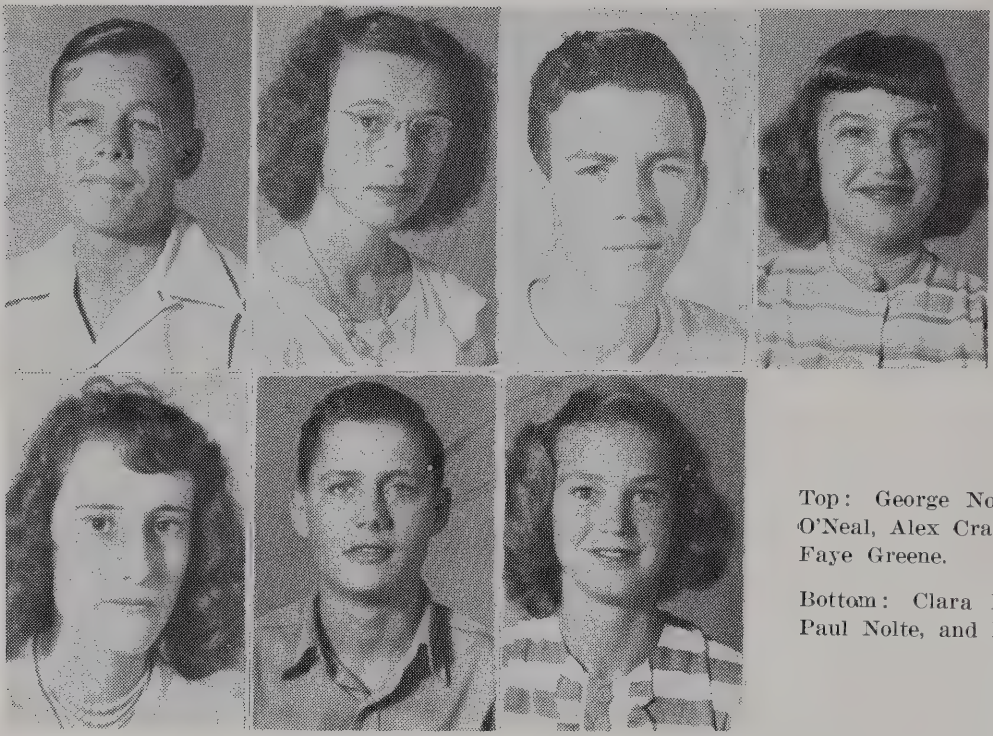
Bob Phillips has a B. S. E. degree from Arkansas State Teachers College at Conway, Arkansas. He also attended Southern State College for two years and he has had eight weeks of military police training and infantry basic training. His address is in process of change as we go to print; by the time this is published he will have an APO number.

Charlene McCorkle is married to Luther Self, a cattleman of Oil City, Louisiana. They have two children—boys. Before her marriage Charlene did general office and secretarial work. Her address is: Mrs. Luther Self, Oil City, Louisiana.

Class of 1949

Eloise Hensley attended Southern State College

Class of 1951



Top: George Nolte, Frances O'Neal, Alex Crank, and Iris Faye Greene.

Bottom: Clara Mae Powell, Paul Nolte, and Inez Nix.

at Magnolia studying secretarial science. She is now employed at National Carloading Corporation as a secretary and is married to Robert M. Watts of Fordyce, Arkansas. Robert is employed as a city mail carrier at Texarkana. They are now living at 1706 West 14th Street, Texarkana, Texas.

Louise Shrum, after finishing school, married Charles Jones of Lewisville, Arkansas, a farmer. They are living in Lafayette County on Route 2, Lewisville.

James Nix is attending school at Southern State College and is working toward a degree in business administration. He has had three and one-half years of military experience in the National Guard and his address is Southern State College, Box 514, Magnolia, Arkansas. He married Lucille Holley who graduated from Garland in the class of 1948.

Hughie Patterson enlisted in the army after finishing high school. He spent some time in Germany and, after his discharge, returned to Texarkana where his parents had moved. The latest report is that he is still single and working for a taxicab company.

Kenneth Easley married since leaving high school and has one child. He is employed by Brown and Miller, the pickle people, and lives on Highway 71 south of Texarkana.

Class of 1950

Mickie Mills is a key-punch machine operator for the Southern Farm Bureau Insurance Company and is married to Charles Robert Hulteen of Frederic, Wisconsin. Mr. Hulteen is manager of the Public Loan Corporation. They now reside at 710 Olive Street, Apartment F, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

Patsy Richard lives at Oakland, California, because her husband, Benny Segler, is in the navy. Patsy has been operating an I. B. M. machine and she may be reached at this address: Mrs. Benny Segler, 1802 Fifteenth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Helen Townsend married James Russell, a farmer, of Texarkana, Arkansas, and they have one child. Helen was awarded a good citizenship award when she was a senior at Garland. They are living near Garland on Route 4, Texarkana, Arknsas.

Minnie Calhoun is now Mrs. Edward Ham. They have one child one year old and they are living on Route 4, Texarkana, Arkansas. Edward was graduated from Garland in 1946.

Class of 1952

Top: Helen Shrum, Jesse Holley, and Virtle Lou Nolte.

Bottom: James Lee Wright, Betty Jean Ham, and Glen Shelton.

Class of 1951

Inez Nix may be reached in care of her father, Ellis Nix, Route 1, Garland, Arkansas. Inez is living with her parents while her husband, Amos Martin, is serving in the navy. Amos was formerly of Texarakna, Arkansas.

Clara Mae Powell is employed in retail selling while her husband, Calvin C. Sawyer, is in the service. Her husband is originally from North Carolina. Clara Mae is residing on Route 1, Garland.

Iris Faye Greene is married to Joe Wright of California, and they have one child. Joe is in the military service and Iris Faye's address is Route 7, c/o Mac and Mac, Paducah, Kentucky.

Alex Crank is enrolled at Southern State and has attended there twenty-seven months. He is taking a predental course. His address is Southern State College, Box 283, Magnolia, Arkansas.

Paul Nolte, after graduating from high school, started farming near Garland. He is now residing on Route 4, Texarkana, Arkansas.

After finishing high school, Frances O'Neal and George Thomas Nolte married and started farming. They now have a child about five months old. They are living near Garland and their address is Route 4, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Class of 1952

Betty Jean Ham is employed as a telephone operator at Garland, City, Arkansas. She is living on Route 4, Box 457, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Virtle Lou Nolte is attending college at Henderson State Teachers. She is studying home economics and has finished one semester of work. Her address is Henderson State Teachers College, Box H262, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Jesse Holley is in the United States Navy and is stationed at Barin Field, Foley, Alabama. He has been in the navy eight months and his present address is A. A. Jesse Holley 348-81-80, Public Works U. S. NAAS, Barin Field, Foley, Alabama.

James Lee Wright is taking a general course at Southern State and has finished one semester of work. His address is Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas.

Glen Shelton is a repairman and operator of the United States Army Engineer Heavy Equipment. His present address is Pvt. Glen Shelton, R. A. 18420450 CoF. 1st School Bn. TECR, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Helen Shrum attended college at Southern State at Magnolia, Arkansas, for twenty-four weeks studying as a secretarial administrator. She now lives in Missouri where her parents have recently moved. Her address is Miss Helen Shrum, Bernie, Missouri.

Since We Went to Press

Ray Terry has returned to the United States.

Iris Faye Greene is living with her sister in California while her husband, Joe Wright, is helping see after affairs in Korea.

Patsy Richard is now in Texarkana with her baby girl while her husband, Benny Segler, continues his service in the navy.

Inez Nix, now Mrs. Amos Martin, is living in San Diego near a naval base where her husband is stationed. The Martins now have a baby girl.

J. W. Duke, husband of Mural Norton, was killed in a freak lightning accident while working last summer.

Nelva Sanders, now Mrs. Neal Dave Phillips, has a new baby girl. That makes two girls for Nelva and Buck.

Elsie Mae Davis (Mrs. Gilbert) became the mother of a fine boy in July.

Ray Lanier is teaching math in the high school at .... Texas.

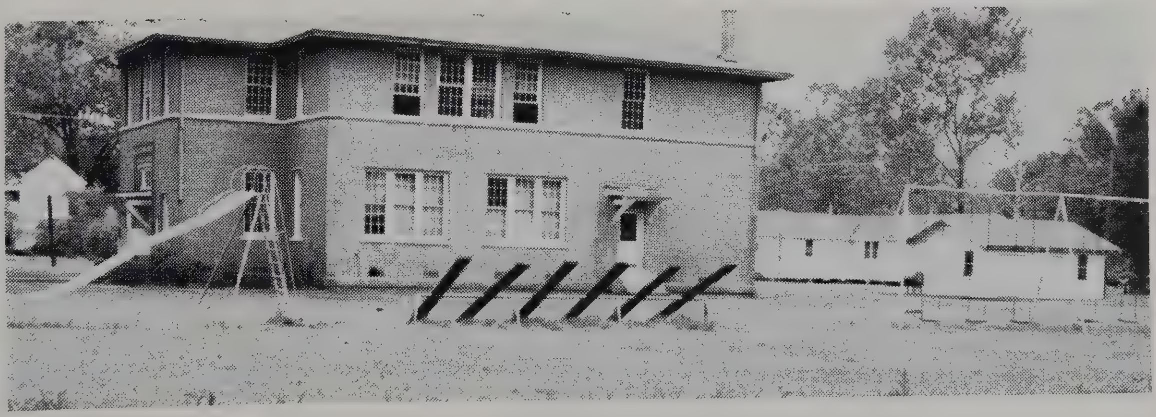
Bob Phillips is in Korea having the time of his life catching for his outfit's baseball team.

Jack Wilson now lives at 1705 Warfield Drive, Nashville, Tennessee.

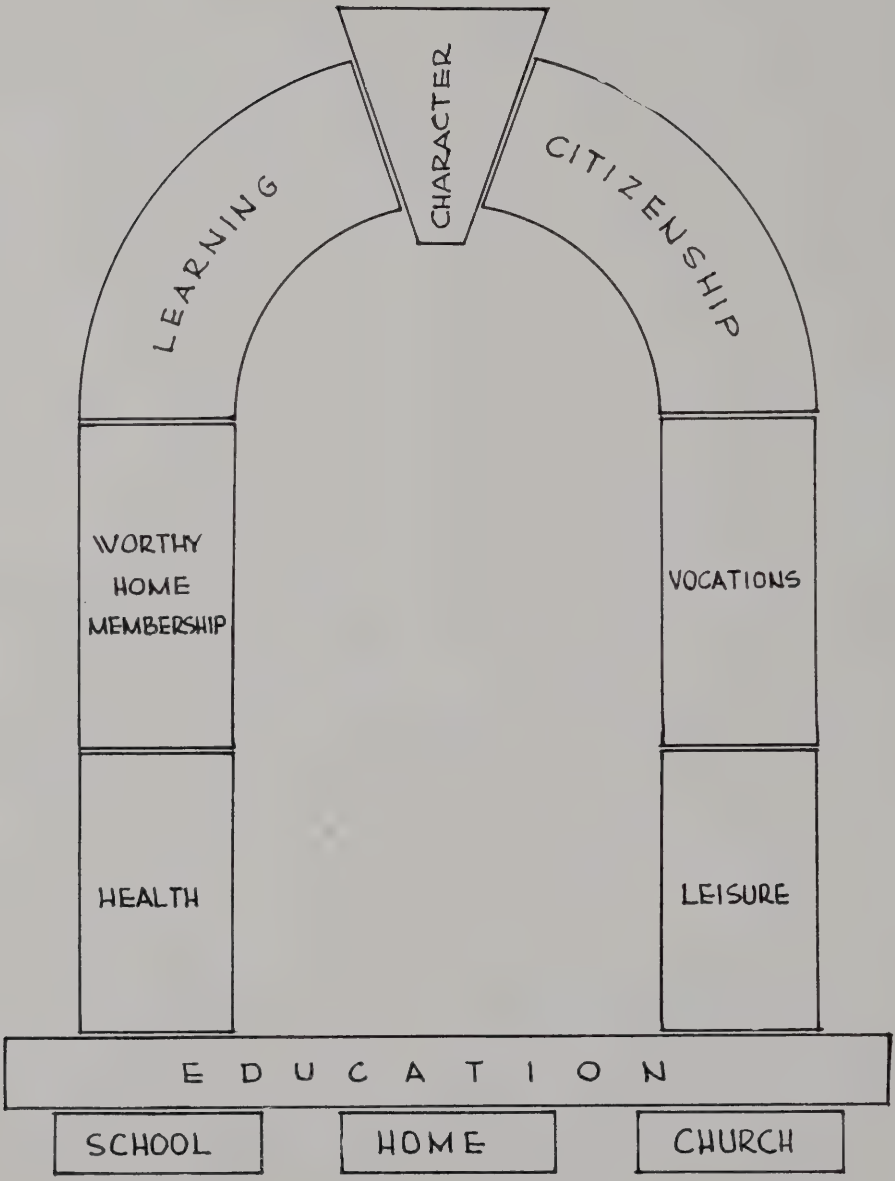
There is now a Boyce B. III at the home of Boyce Lanier.

From the Class of 1953: Frank Mills and Billy Crank are enrolled in Southern State; Dorothy is attending Four States Business College; and Billy Wayne Hensley is working for Midwest Dairies and going to night school.

THE PRESENT



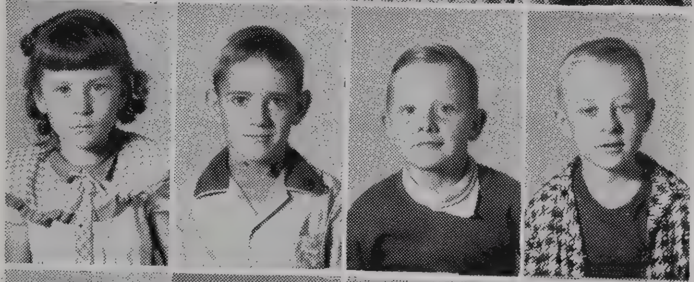
Youth at Work


CHARACTER
LEARNING
CITIZENSHIP
WORTHY HOME MEMBERSHIP
VOCATIONS
HEALTH
LEISURE
EDUCATION
SCHOOL
HOME
CHURCH

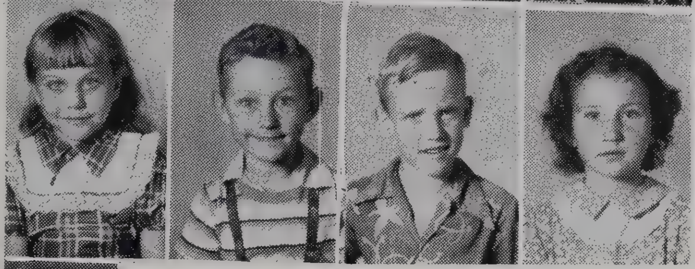
I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough
Gleams that untraveled world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.

—*Ulysses*

Faye Brown
Mary Hanson
James Sumner
Martha Stewart



Vivian McDowell
Royce Townsend
George Turner
Eddie Ham



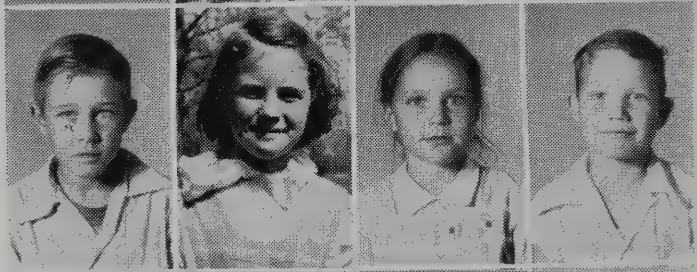
Carolyn Plumley
C. H. Varner, Jr.
James Smart
Nellie Lafayette

Deanna Shelton

First Grade

Patricia Rutledge
Richard Nix
Barbara Rateliff
Lester Plant

Allan McClure
Norma Woodward
Barbara Plumley
Edward Krieger



Ann Franklin
Larry Nolte
Betty Sue Nall
James Madewell

Sandra Biggs
Katheleen Lafayette
Clara Hickson

Second Grade

Mary Crank
Jack Shelton
Lessie Daniel
Royce Hickson

Jearldene Nall
L. D. Madewell
George Plant
David Madewell

Harvey Thomas
Julia Sue Tullos
Thomas Turnage
Janice Cabaness

Charles Hillier
Carolyn Steuart
Eddie McDowell
Carolyn Rateliff

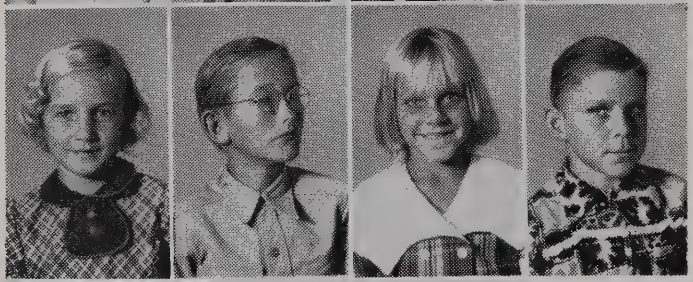
Lala
Shelton

Mary
Lewis

Third Grade

Martha Bridgeman
John Hillier
John Krieger
Eugene Franklin

Joyce Townsend
Nell Turnage
Bonnie Woodward
Zonnie Lollis



Dorothy Nix
David Lollis
Louise Plumley
Grover Plumley

Louis Biggs
Carrol Townsend
Martin Lafayette

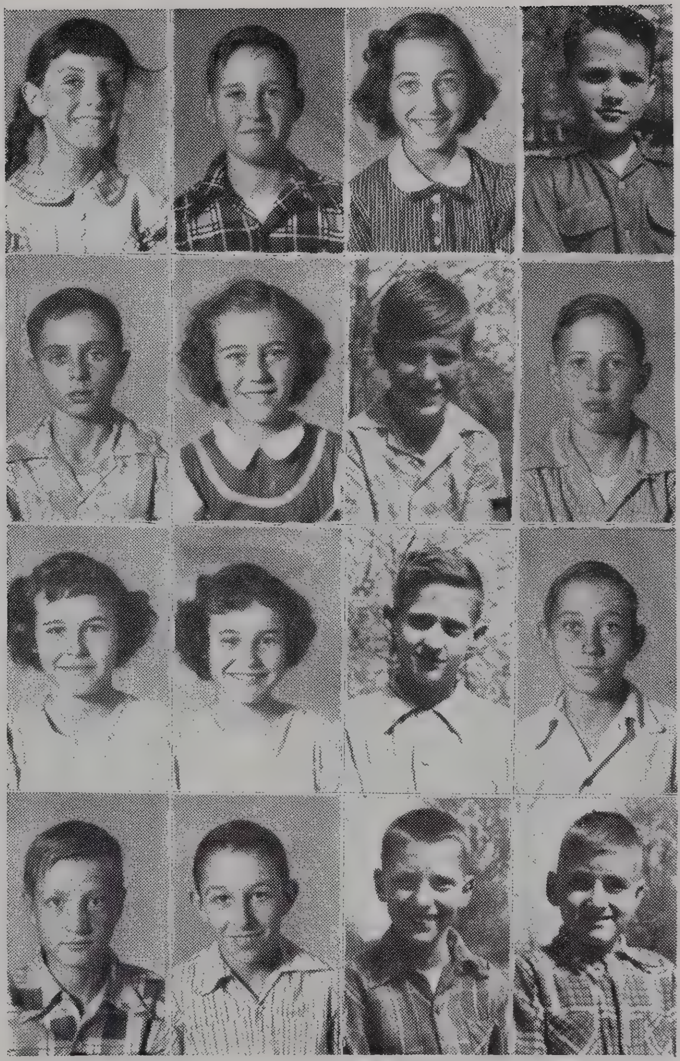
Fourth Grade

Mary Ables
Charles Rateliff
June Crank
Quintus Morris

Thomas Russell
Martha McClure
Clarence Brown
Roy O'Neal

Gwendolyn Hensley
Carolyn Hensley
James Lewis
George McClure

Curtis Bearden
Freddie Plant
Donald Woodward
Richard Rose



STOP
GARLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Fifth Grade

Gail Littleton
Raymond Nix
James Mahaffey
Faye Polvadore

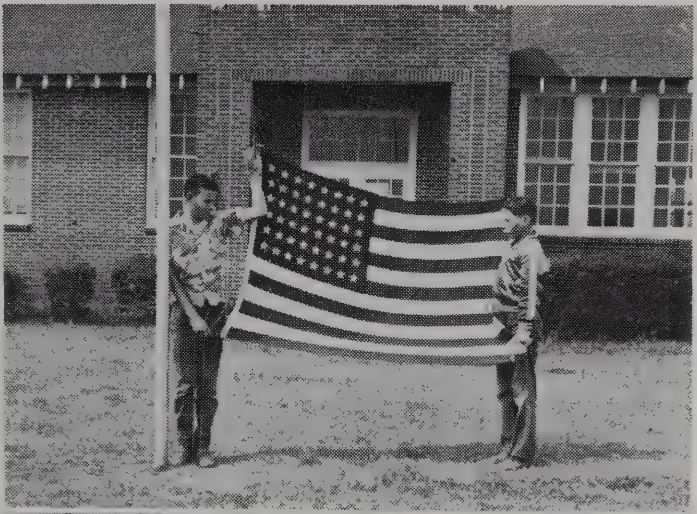
Gaines Bridgeman
Barbara Townsend
David Philyaw
Fern Townsend

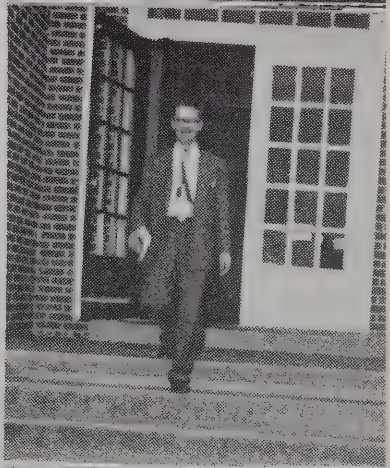
Gloria Hickson
William Franklin
Nellie Krieger
Jo Ward

Jimmy Shelton

Sixth Grade

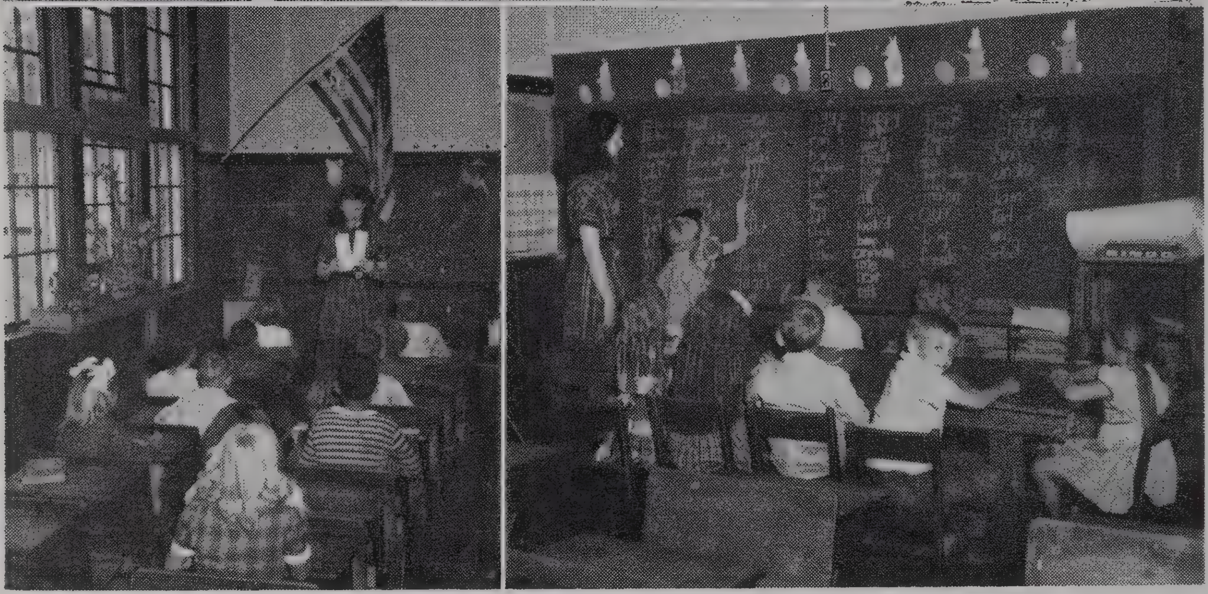
Daily Routines





Morning Devotional

Fifth and sixth grade pupils; Mrs. Esther Barnes, teacher.

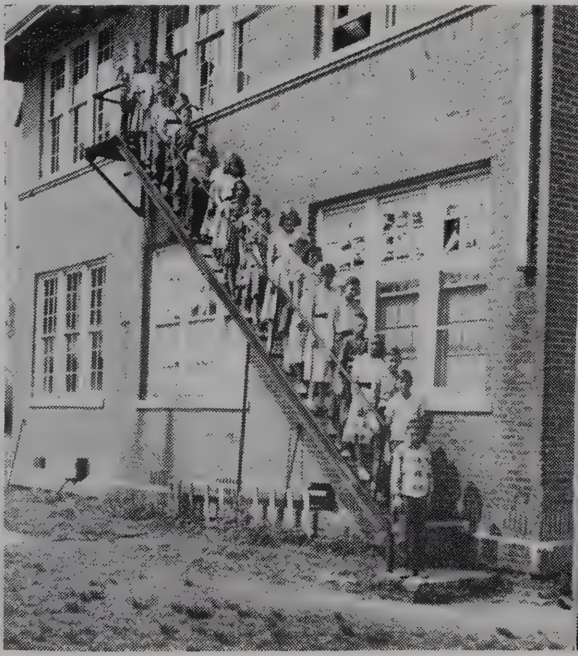


Building a vocabulary. First and second grade pupils of Miss Anne Hightower. In the picture to the right, the girl at the board points out the words while the boy behind her pronounces them. The other pupils (all except one) are looking on to see if the boys gets them right.

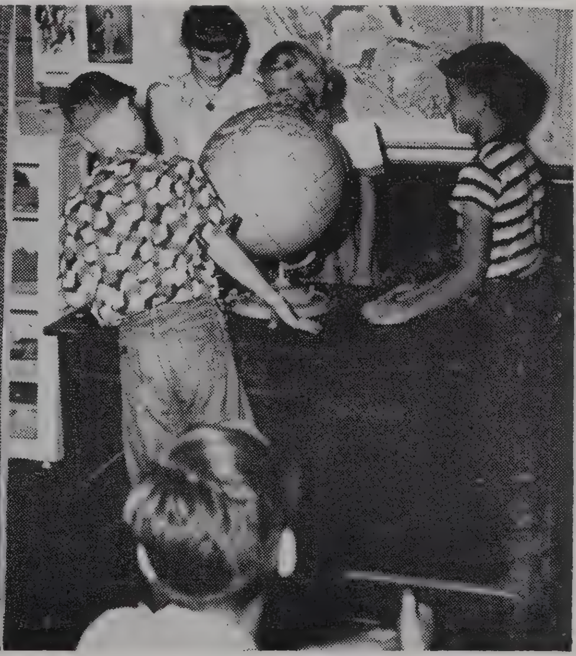
A unit on Holland. Pupils are in the third grade and the teacher is Mrs. Martha Mathena.

RHYTHM BAND

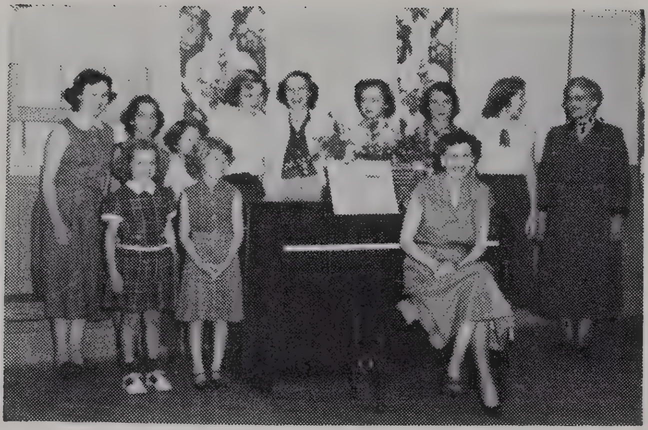
First organized in 1948 by Mrs. Martha Mathena, the rhythm band of primary pupils has been popular with both children and parents. A pupil always acts as director; in the picture above it is Mary Crank. Capes for the band were provided by the P. T. A.



Fire drill.

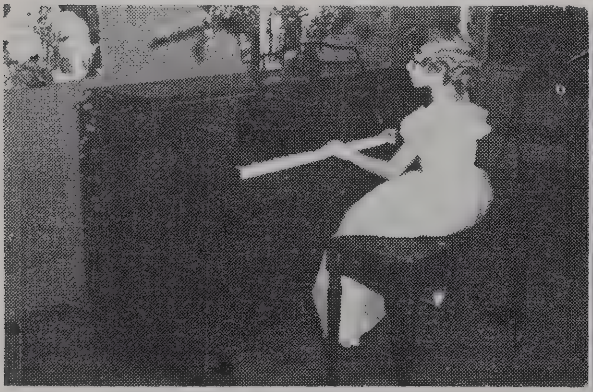


Where is Korea?



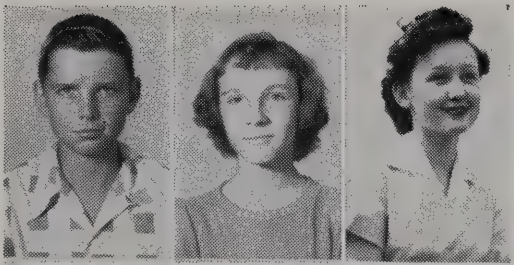
Piano pupils of Mrs. Frances Brock. Standing, left to right: Emily Ann Cabaniss, June and Mary Crank, Julia Sue Tullos, Lessie Daniel, Mary Anna Morris, Alice Marie Nolte, Eddie Jane Morris, Sarah Bridgeman, Martha Franklin, and Mrs. J. L. Lowe. Seated: Mrs. Brock. The piano was bought in 1948 and is kept in the music room.

Number work in the intermediate grades. In the picture to the left is Miss Doris Holley, fourth grade teacher.

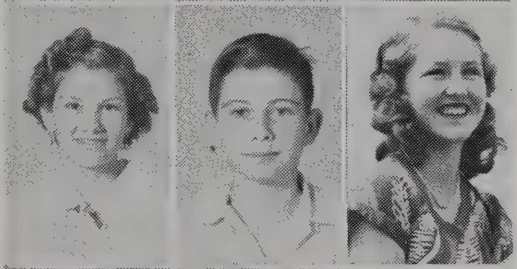


Lessie in recital dress.

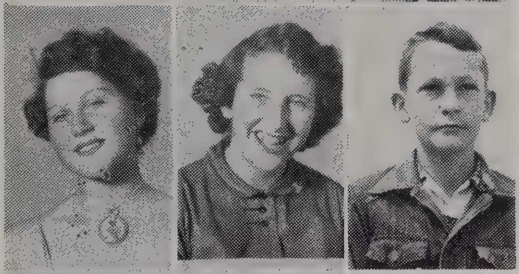
Mary Crank, Lessie Daniel, Geraldine Nall, and Julia Sue Tullos in custume of a tap dancing number.



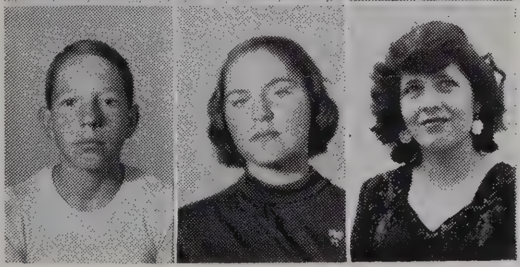
Timothy Shelton
Nancy Ables
Lois Murphy



Patsy Nall
Jack Williams
Shirley West

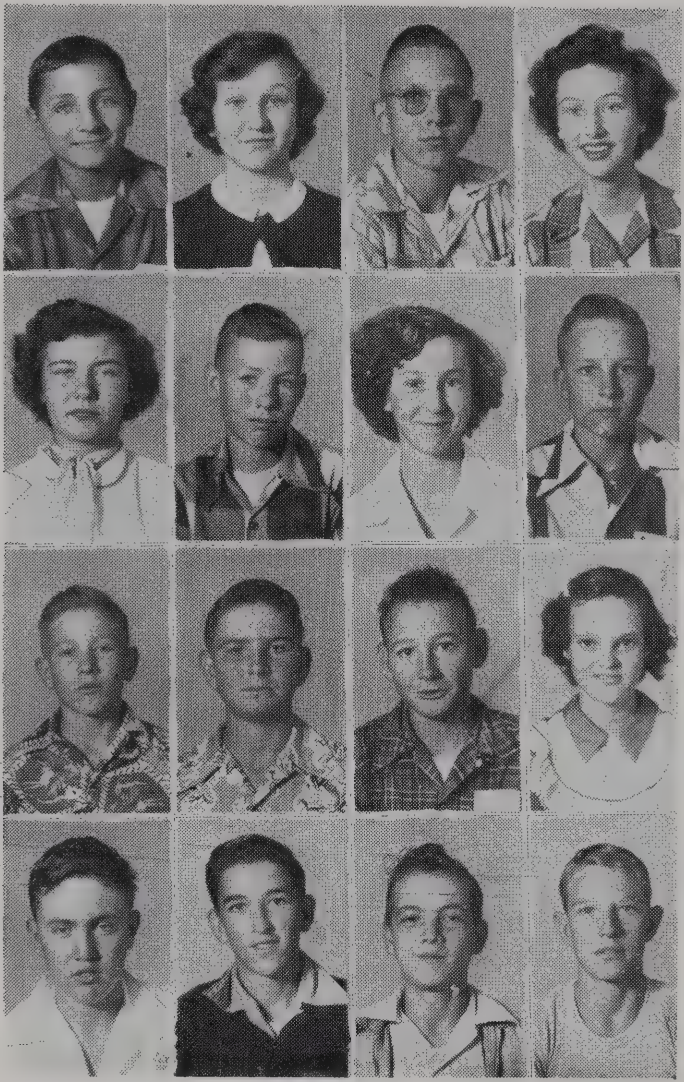


Clois Plumley
Darla Woodward
Sylvester Lollis



James Massey
Floy Plumley
Norma Jean Riley

Seventh Grade



David Liles
Emily Ann Cabaniss
Frank Pipkin
Billie O'Neal

Reatha McClure
Gerald Thomas
Mary Helen Nix
Ira Hugh Jones

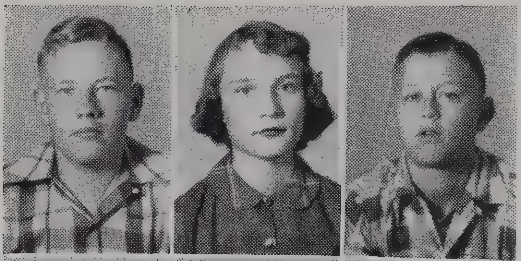
Powell Franklin
Ferrell Shelton
Donald Gene Hensley
Anna Turnage

William Bledsoe
Ray Nottingham
Tommy Shrum
Willie Wayne Massey

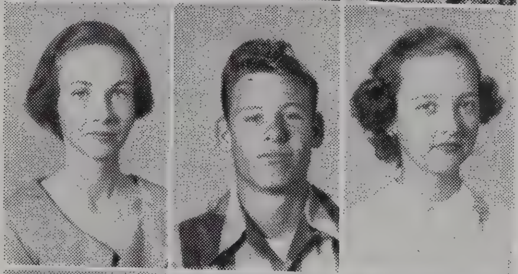
Eighth Grade

GARLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

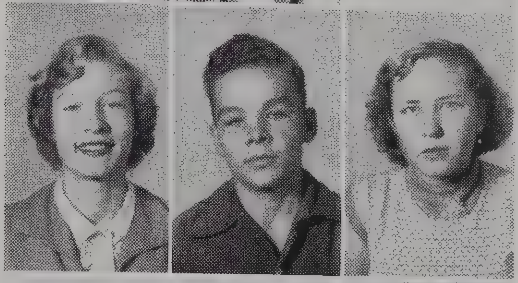
Marshall Lain Tullos
Sarah Bridgeman
Aubrey Ray Holley



Sue Ables
M. J. Hensley
Eddie Jane Morris

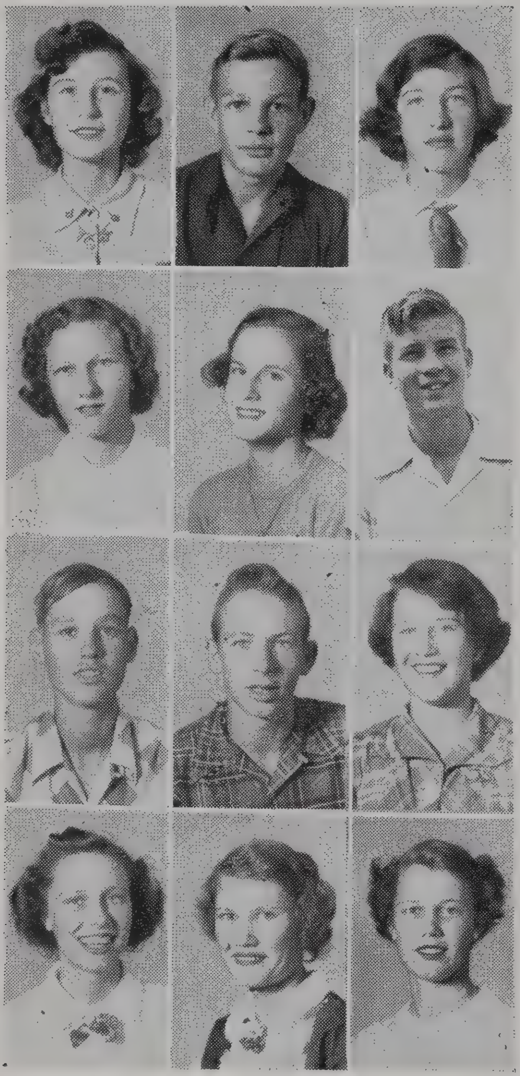


Martha Franklin
Bob Nolte
Mary Ellen Thomas



William Bearden
James Murphy
Kenneth Murphy

Ninth Grade



Claudine Rateliff
Jerry Wright
Becky Townsend

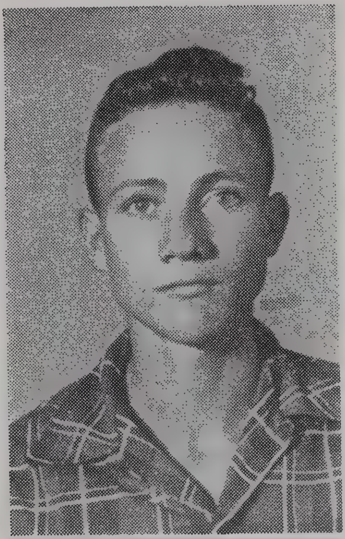
Imogene Fowler
Anna Ables
Paul Nix

Hershal Turnage
Billy Ray Thomas
Carrie Krieger

Alice Nolte
Peggy Krieger
Pansy Krieger

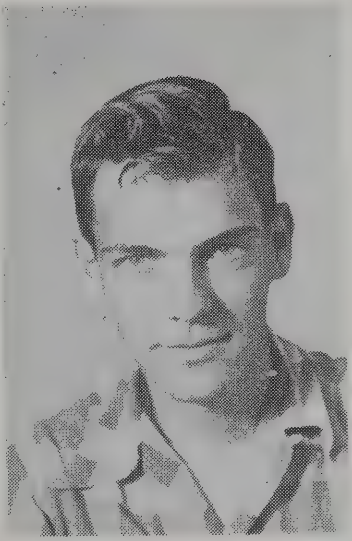
Tenth Grade

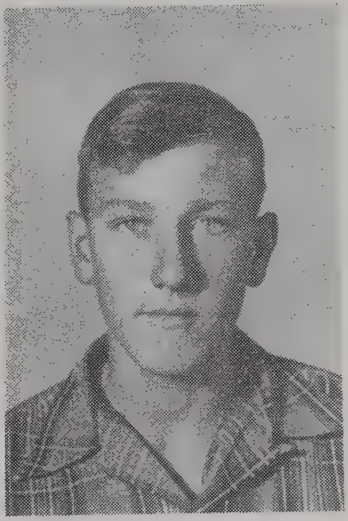
Eleventh Grade

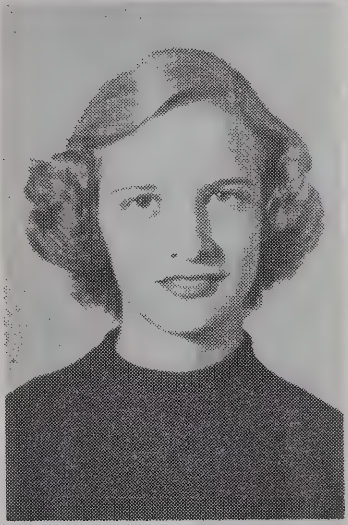


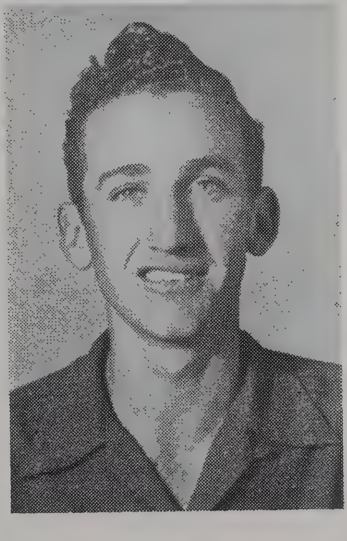
Below:

Harvey Hamm, Jr.
Edward Powell







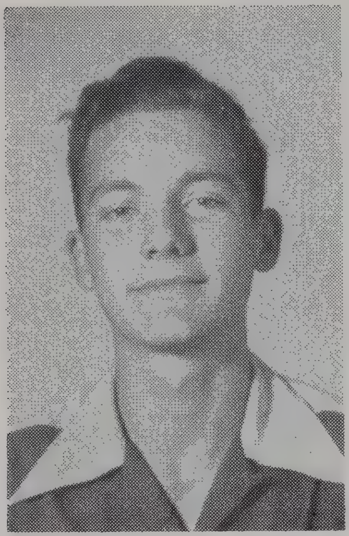


Above:

Aylmer Lynn Lowe
June Shrum

Center:

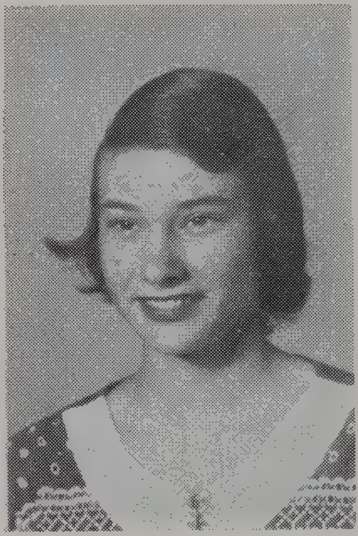
Don Liles
Mary Anna Morris
Wesley Townsend

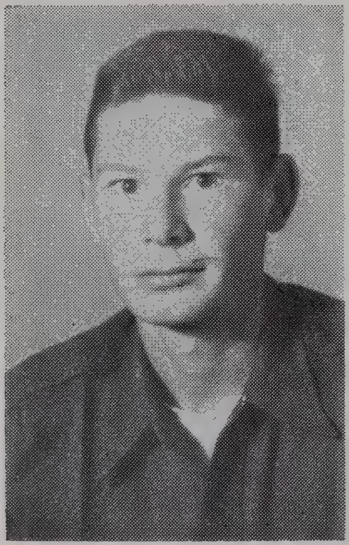


Twelfth Grade

Frank Mills

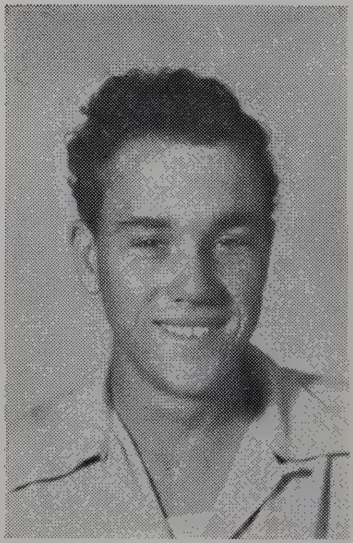
Dorothy Fowler



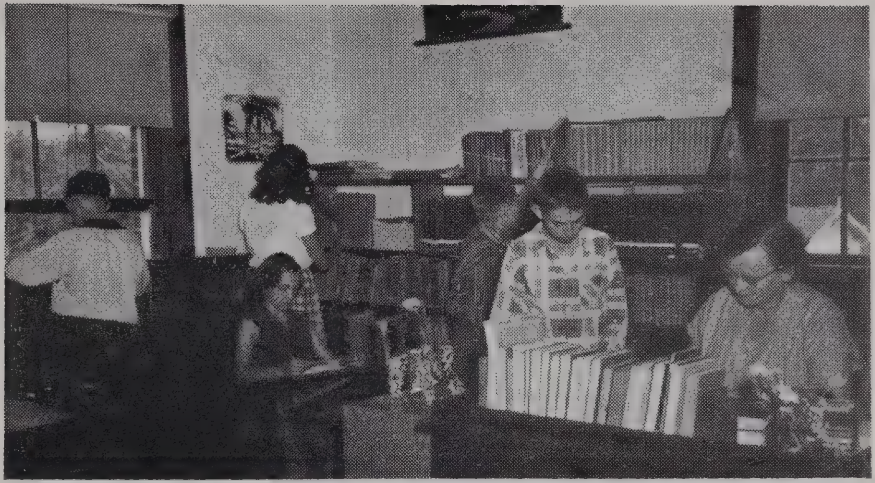


Billy Wayne Hensley

Billy Crank



BOOKS



Books are an indispensable part of any school. Arkansas provides free textbooks for all pupils through the eighth grade. The Garland district, with the help of the P. T. A. and from school funds, has good library materials as well as textbooks.

In the elementary school each classroom has its own book corner. The picture above shows Mrs. Esther Barnes, sixth grade teacher, checking out a book for one of her pupils. Two girls and a boy are looking up something, or, perhaps, are just browsing.

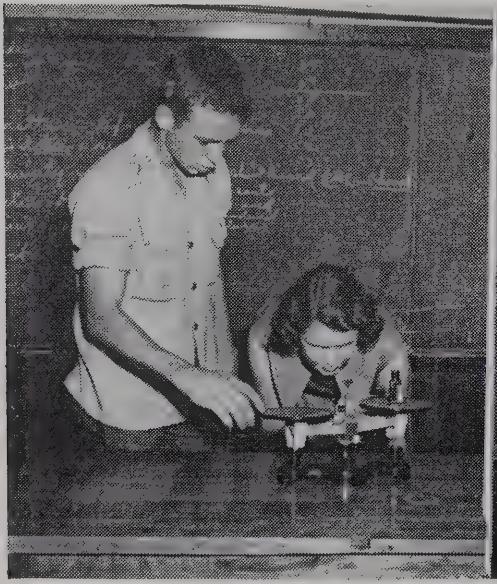
In the picture below, two girls are seen in the high school library. Also shown is Mrs. Georgiannna Wiseman, English teacher, who is responsible for care and maintenance of the library. In this task she is ably helped by pupils who volunteer for the duty.

The Garland school makes use of the loan facilities of the Arkansas Library Commission, receiving twice a year a shipment of about 150 books.

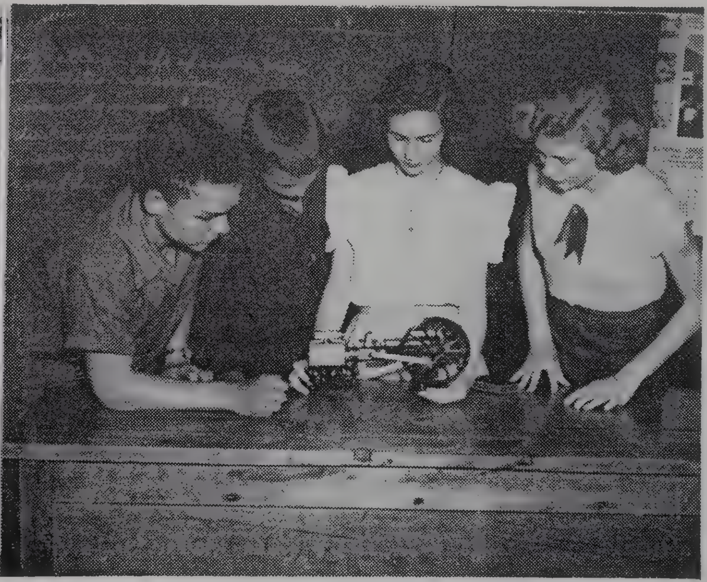
During last school term over 200 books were bought by the school district for the high school library at a cost of over $500.00. Garland now has more library books per pupil enrolled than any school in the state.

Edward Powell shows a class in American history the extent of English colonial possessions on a given date.

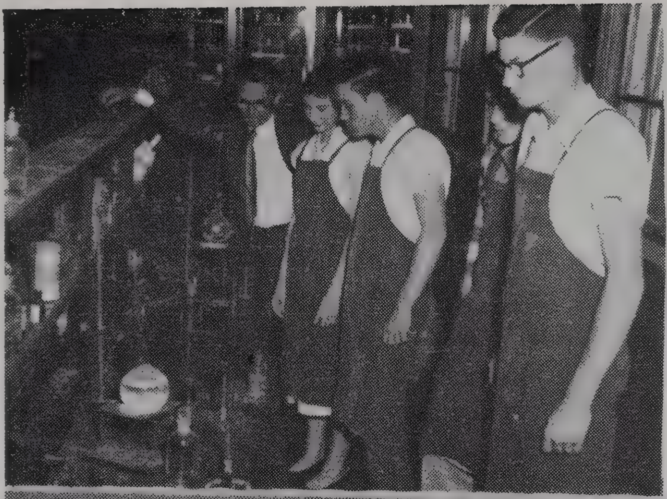
Gerald Thomas examines a display of book jackets from new books in the library.



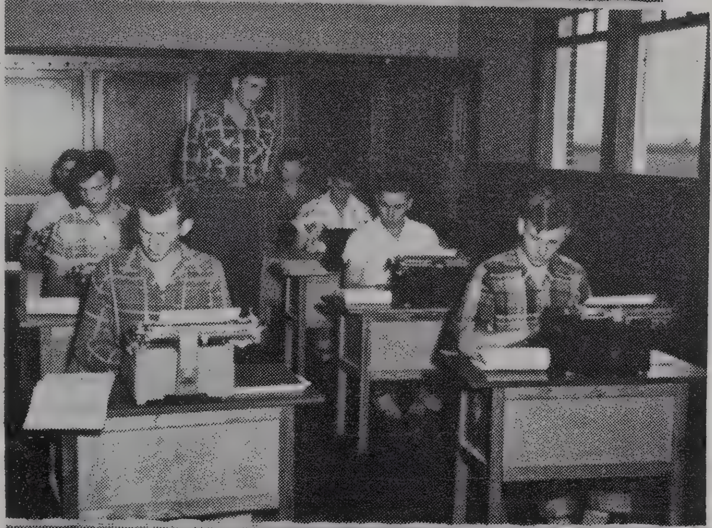
Billy Ray Thomas and Nancy Krieger are weighing an object in a science experiment.



Bob Nolte, Aubrey Holley, Sue Ables, and Martha Franklin are learning how the valves on a steam engine work.



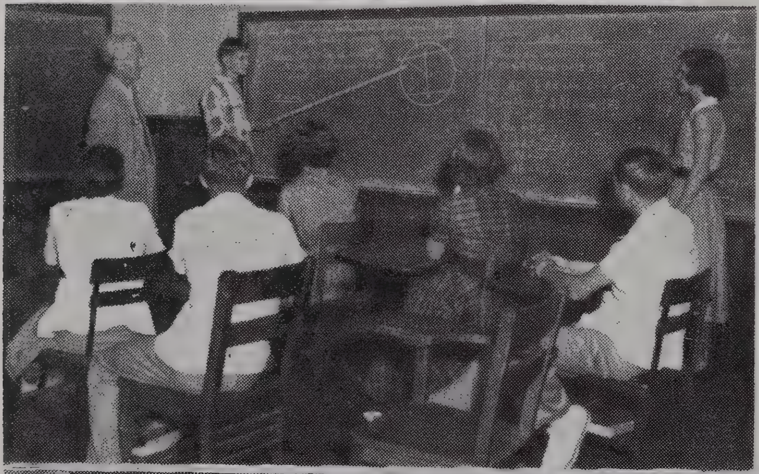
Chemistry is taught every other year in Garland High School. In the picture to the left are members of the Class of 1953 generating some chlorine gas. The teacher in the background is E. A. Morris who majored in chemistry in college and who has done potgraduate work in this field.



Two years of typing are required of all high school pupils. The school owns seven machines and suitable tables for them. The teacher shown in the picture is W. C. Womack who studied typing as a sideline, his major field being physical education. Mr. Womack is a graduate of Henderson State Teacher's and is doing graduate work at East Texas.

Mrs. Georgianna Wiseman began teaching English at Garland after midterm, she having just been graduated from Washington University in St. Louis at that time. The picture shows the use of the blackboard in diagraming sentences as their structure is studied.

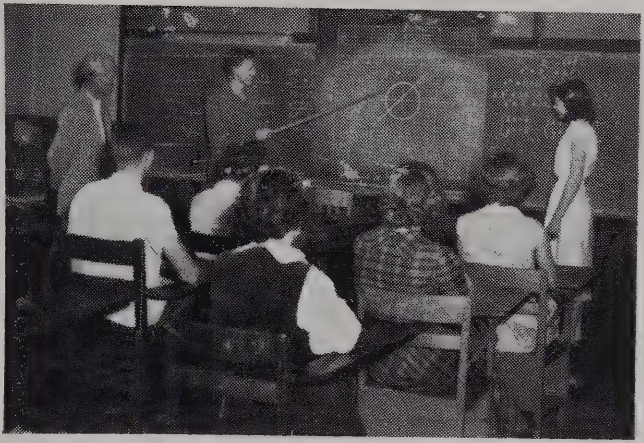
Alice Nolte and Claudine Rateliff look on while Jerry Wright gets a protozoan in focus. The school has one good microcope but does not have an oil immersion lens.



Hershall Turnage is proving the theorem about equal chords in a circle. The teacher to the left is Howard Segler, graduate of Henderson Teachers College and math teacher in the Garland High School for the past five years.

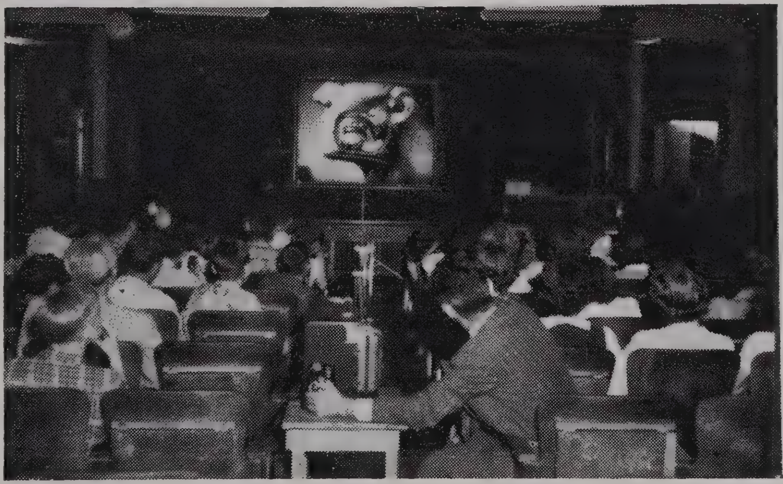
A class in physics is experimenting on the heating effect of electrical currents. The equipment shown in the picture was added to the laboratory this year and is a complete set of apparatus for demonstrating the laws of magnetism and electricity.

Audio-Visual Aids



The use of sound pictures and similar audio-visual devices got a great boost during World War II when so many young people had to be trained quickly in the arts of war. However, a blackboard or chart is still recognized by good teachers to get the same result. In the picture to the left Don Liles shows a second year algebra class the graphs of two equations.

Peggy and Carrie Krieger, Becky Townsend, and Paul Nix are practicing their spoken Spanish with the use of a record player. The school owns and uses a set of recordings for help in teaching the two-year course in Spaish.

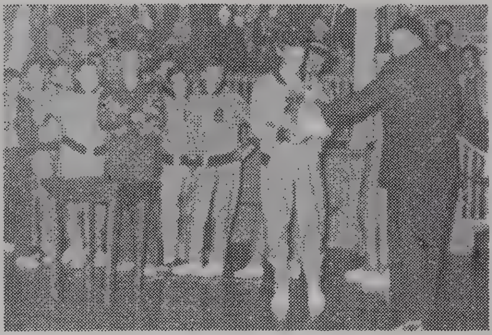


Films of an educational nature and of general interest are shown twice a week in the high school. The picture illustrated is one on digestion, the screen showing the beginning of the process in the mouth.

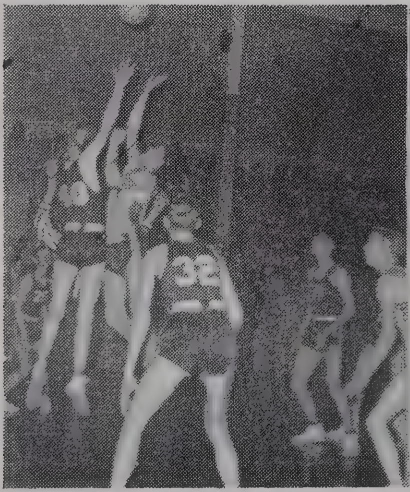
Youth At Play

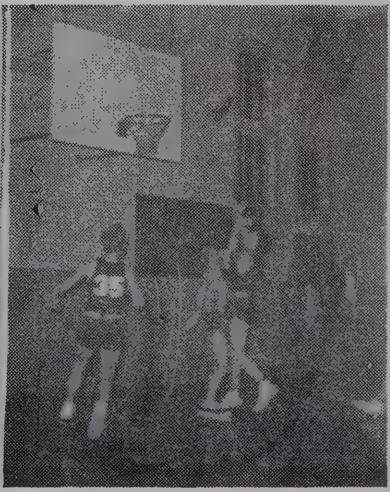
All playground equipment shown on this and other pages was made possible by the Garland P. T. A.

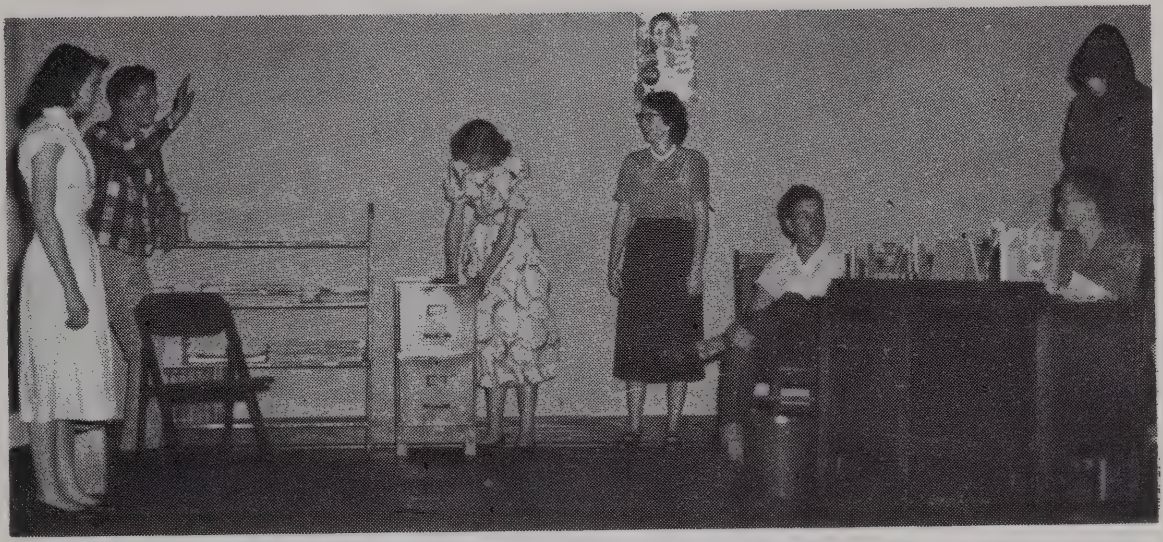
Basketball, Softball, Volleyball



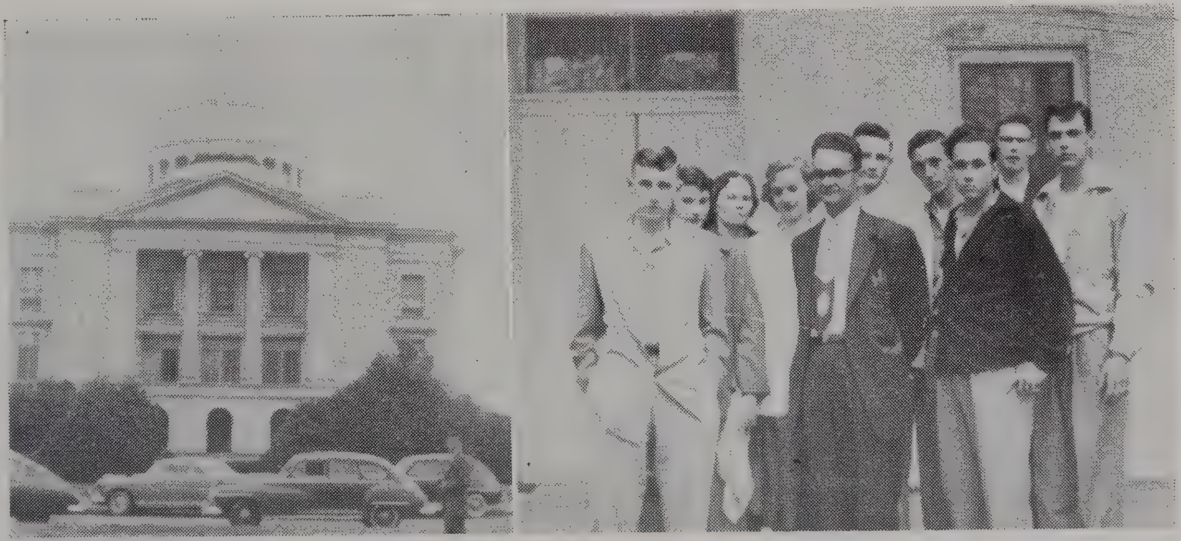
Wrong team!



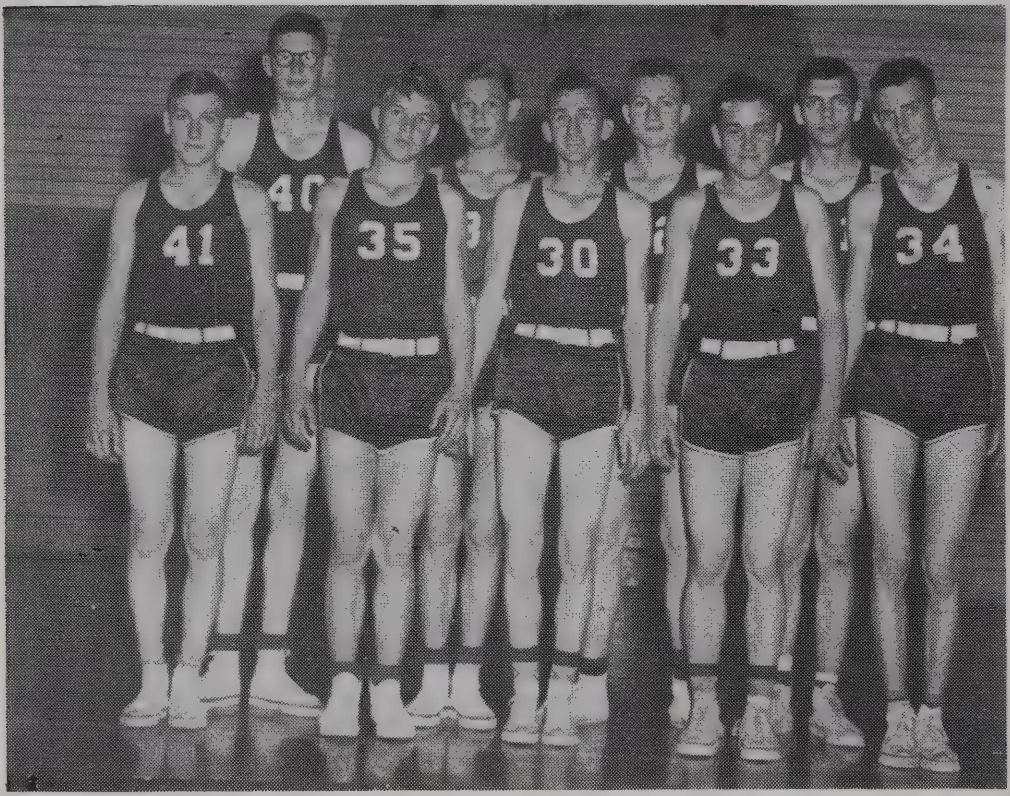




"Don't Tell Mother" was the title of the play put on this year by the junior-senior group. Shown above, left to right, are Dorothy Fowler, the lovely daughter who almost let her mother marry her off to a crook; Frank Mills, the crook with the Back Bay accent; Mary Anna Morris, the mother who rules the household with an iron hand; Mrs. Georgianna Wiseman, director of the play; Billy Crank, the honest home talent boy who finally wins the girl; Don Liles (seated) who outsmarts the crook and his domineering wife; and (standing) Billy Wayne Hensley, the assistant who tried to steal the secret formula.



Receipts from the play were used to finance a trip to Little Rock while the legislature was in session. The capitol building is to the left; to the right the group stands in front of the old capitol building.



SENIOR BOYS

1953

Front row: Sonny Ham, Paul Nix, Wesley Townsend, Billy Crank, and Edward Powell. Back row: Billy Wayne Hensley, Jerry Wright, Don Liles, and Aylmer Lynn Lowe.

The Garland senior boys had a fair season, winning 8 out of 21 games played. They scored the total of 934 points while their opponents scored 925. Although winning only 8 of their games, the Garland boys averaged 50 points per game and their opponents averaged only 48 points.

On November 18, Garland played Springhill at Garland in the first game of the season, with the Springhill senior boys defeating the Garland senior boys 43-41. The junior girls bounced back with a victory of 24-17, while the senior girls lost 48-36.

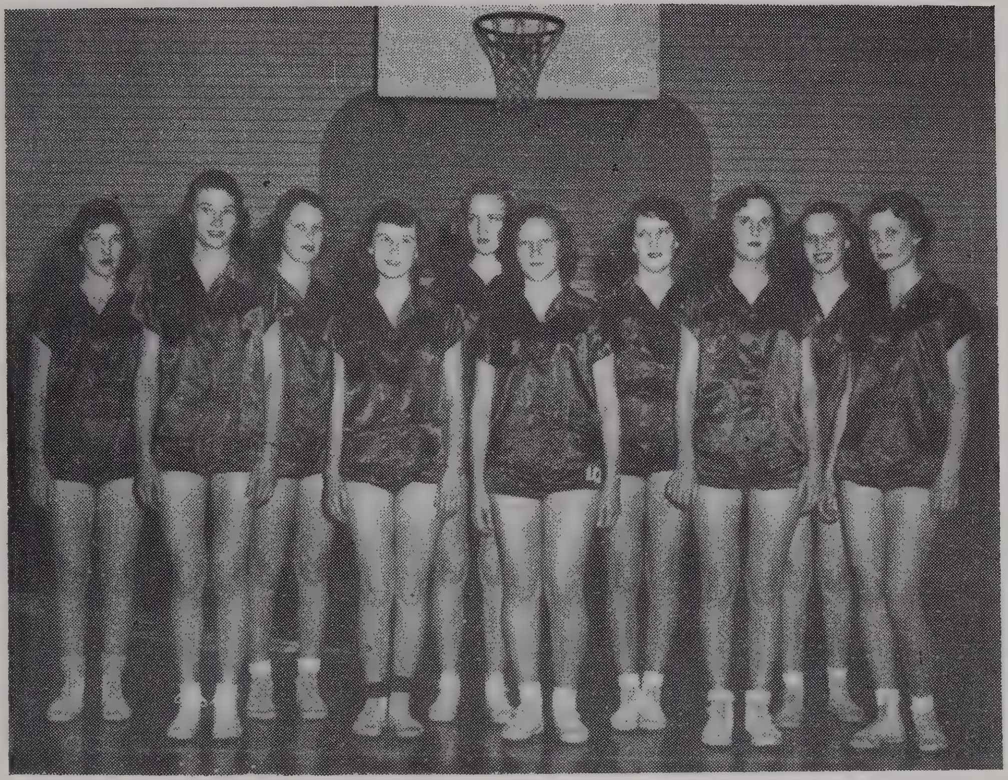
Fouke topped Garland senior boys 50-48 on November 21. The Garland senior girls were defeated by the close score of 55-39. The junior boys were also defeated 41-27.

The Central senior boys proved to be stronger than the Garland senior boys December 2, when they beat Garland 44-36. The Central senior girls defeated Garland 44-42, and the junior boys gave the Central junior boys a hard fight, but lost the game by one point 24-23.

On December 5, the Garland senior boys defeated Foreman 56-54, on Foreman's home court. The senior girls still on the losing side were defeted 37-36. The Garland junior girls won their game with a score of 35-17.

After a long losing period the senior girls finally came from under the covered wagon to defeat Stamps 34-23, on their own home court December 9. While the senior boys fell behind with a score of 54-37. The junior boys still on the losing side were defeated 44-22.

On December 10 Garland journeyed to Willisville where the senior boys ran a close race but lost 50-52. The junior girls went on a scoring rampage and won 26-16. The Garland senior girls were not so profitable with Willisville and was



SENIOR GIRLS 1953

Left to right: Becky Townsend, Dorothy Fowler, Pansy Krieger, Claudine Rateliff, Mary Anna Morris, Imogene Fowler, Carrie Krieger, Anna Ables, Alice Nolte, and Peggy Krieger.

defeated 14-38.

Garland moved on to McNeil December 16 and the senior boys won a close 54-52 victory. The senior girls were once more lost in the snow as McNeil defeated them 42-29.

Bright Star moved into Garland on December 19 and went home with their heads down after the Garland senior boys gave a 47-40 defeat. The senior girls coundn't quite get their heads above the water and took a defeat of 40-53. The Garland junior boys took their guns and went in for the kill and won their game 27-19.

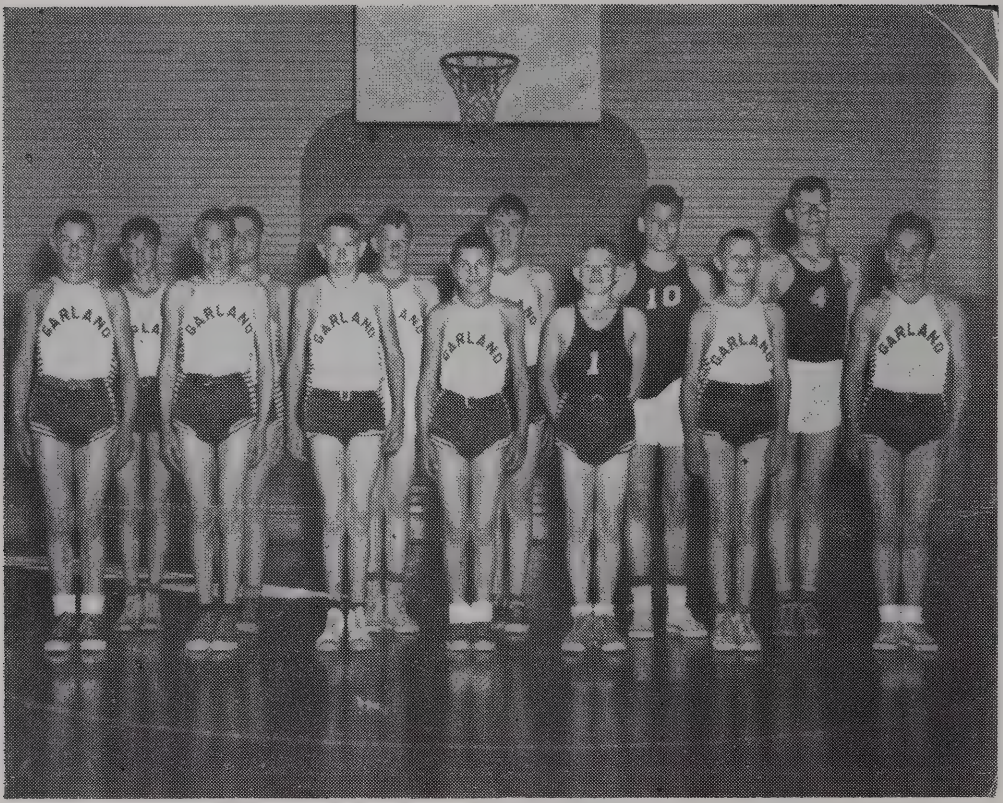
On January 17 the Garland junior boys and girls moved to McNeil for an invitational tournament given by McNeil. The junior girls met Stevens in a rough and tough game, but the Garland girls were sadly beaten 33-27. Later Stevens went on to win the tournament. The hard fighting little juniors boys met Waldo in their first game of the tournament. The Garland Boys were in hot water to begin with and were defeated 40-22.

The Waldo junior boys met Bodcaw in the final game of the tournament. The Waldo boys were defeated by Bodcaw 12 points.

Stamps rolled into Garland January 6 to let Garland senior boys have it with both barrels for a win of 50-34. The Garland senior girls came from behind to win 48-25, while the junior boys were defeated 20-43.

Garland set sail for Fouke January 13 and came back with their heads low. Fouke defeated the senior boys 47-45. The senior girls were in hot water to begin with and took a bad defeat 68-25, while the junior girls lost their first game of the season 28-29.

The two junior teams moved to North Heights, January 15. The junior boys went down under the power of North Heights, 23-46. The Garland junior



JUNIOR BOYS

1953

Front row: James Murphy, Willie Wayne Massey, Frank Pipkin, David Liles, Powell Franklin, Aubrey Ray Holley, and Bob Nolte. Back row: Ray Nottingham, Ferrell Shelton, Marshall Lain Tullos, William Bledsoe, M. J. Hensley, and William Bearden.

girls stacked up another victory, 32-29.

Traveling on to Bodcaw, January 20, proved to be disastrous. Bodcaw slapped a score of 76-57 on the Garland senior boys. The senior girls let their feet slip for another defeat, 33-50. The Garland junior boys were defeated 24-56.

Willisville moved into Garland January 23 and left with heavy hearts after three defeats. Garland senior boys went wild; they just couldn't be stopped! They stacked up the unbelievable score of 94 points, while Willisville scored only 57. Garland senior girls, with their pride up, won 36-27. Junior boys took the night cap with a victory of 33-27.

On January 27, Lewisville senior boys defeated Garland 62-51, but the Garland senior girls, after a long hard battle, won over the Lewisville senior girls 44-43. The junior girls defeated Lewisville 29-20.

Garland visited Central, January 29, and the senior boys defeated the Central team, 58-46. Central senior girls rolled Garland girls to the tune of 54-24. The hard fighting Garland junior girls defeated Central 25-22.

On January 30, Foreman came to Garland with revenge in their hearts but the senior boys proved to be stronger and won with ease, by the score of 86-50. The Garland senior girls lost with the score of 44-22, and the junior boys defeated Foreman 39-17.

McNeil went home with heavy hearts February 3 after Garland had pushed over three defeats. The senior boys played heads-up ball defeated McNeil 60-40, the senior girls had an easy game and eased past with a score of 48-39. The junior girls, backing up the other two games, pushed over the score of 39-16.

JUNIOR GIRLS 1953

Left to right: Billy O'Neal, Sue Ables, Martha Franklin, Sarah Bridgemen, Floy Plumley, Nancy Ables, Eddie Jane Morris, Lois Murphy, Mary Helen Nix, Anna Turnage, Reatha McClure, and Clois Plumley.

Garland moved on to Bright Star February 6, and didn't seem to have their mind on the ball, for the senior boys were defeated 50-38. The senior girls also were defeated 47-29, but Garlands fighting junior girls defeated Bright Star in one of the hardest games of the season, 39-38.

North Heights junior and senior girls went home February 13 with their heads held high after winning both games. The senior girls were defeated 35-39, and the junior girls went down with a defeat of 28-25.

On February 12 the Garland junior and senior boys went to Bright Star for their first game in the county tournament. The junior boys were defeated by North Heights 33-29 in a heartbreaking game. The senior boys met Bright Star and defeated them with an easy score of 33-26.

February 13 Fouke met Central at Bright Star for their first game of the tuornament. Fouke defeated Central 9 points to move into the finals.

On February 14 Garland journeyed back to Bright Star for the final game of the tournament with Fouke. Garland, after fighting hard was defeated 53-49. Due to the participation of an ineligible player, Fouke had to forefit the game.

Garland defeated Bright Star in the tournament to eliminate them for the trophy. Garland and Central were both eliminated by Fouke, who played the ineligible player, thus giving Garland and Central equal rights to the trophy. It can't be designated who the owner of the trophy is, because there is a rule stating that Garland and Central can't play for the trophy.

The junior and senior girls traveled to Central February 19 for their county touranment. The senior girls played Fouke and were defeated 48-29.

The junior girls showing all their strength defeated Bright Star 35-18. On February 21 the junior girls met North Heights in their second game of the tournament. After a hard fought game the tired Garland girls lost 27-25.

The junior boys district tournament was held at Delight February 28. The Garland junior boys met Murpfreesboro and did their best, but lost 25-20.

On February 25, our strong junior girls team traveled to Ashdown to meet Winthrop in the district tournament. Again our junior girls showed their strength and won a hard fought game 23-22. The girls met Lewisville on February 27, and were defeated by a score of 35-22.

The senior boys journeyed to Murfreesboro for their district tournament. They met Delight and were beaten with a score of 46-67.

In the return game with Lewisville on March 6, Garland was defeated all three games. The junior boys lost their game 28-35. The Lewisville senior girls ran wild and beat Garland 65-42, while the senior boys put up a grand fight, but was defeated 51-53.

To the end of basketball season the Garland senior girls left for Nashville on March 9 for their district tournament. They were defeated by Central with a score of 21-45.

Summing up the basketball season of 1952-53, it was a rollicking success for the Garland junior girls. Fighting hard throughout the season, they defeated all the teams in the county but one. The Garland junior girls won 10 of 14 games they played. The Garland girls went ahead of their opponents to out score them in the total points for the season. The Garland girls scored 302 points while their opponents scored only 232 points. The junior girls averaged 30 points per game.

The Garland junior boys, a hard fighting little team had a very disastrous season, and won only 3 of the 12 games played. Their opponents out scored them for the season with 352 points, while the Garland boys scored only 266 points. The Garland junior boys averaged 26 points per game, and their opponents averaged 35 points per game.

The Garland senior girls also had a disastrous season and won only 5 of the 21 games they played. Although the Garland girls total points of the season was high they were out scored by their opponents 832 to 670. The Garland senior girls averaged 36 points per game.

Billy Wayne Hensley

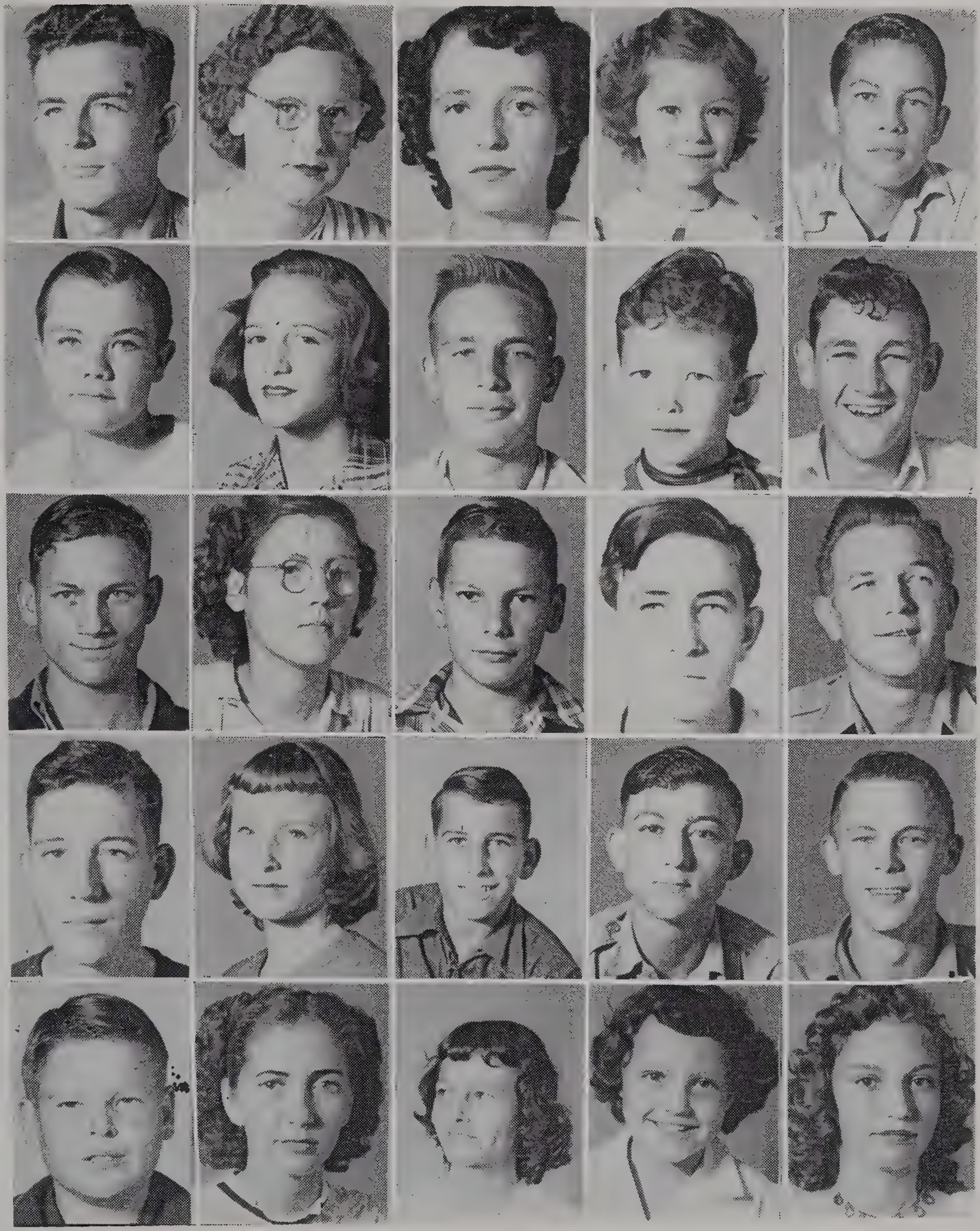
Dorothy Fowler

Billy Crank

The coach told these boys they could relax a little, now that the season is over.

Seniors who were awarded sweaters.

THESE, TOO, ARE NOT FORGOTTEN.



Youth and the Community

4-H Club

Head
Heart
Hands
Health

Half a century ago one might have observed distinct differences between rural youth and their city cousins. There were differences in dress, speech, mannerisms, and attitudes. Boys and girls from the country did not have opportunities for growth and development which were available for youth in larger communities.

Rural populations were conservative and hesitant to change. Conditions which were satisfactory for the father were considered quite all right for the son. Improvements in livestock breeds and in practices and methods of cropping were looked upon with suspicion by too many rural folks. Homemaking in those days was difficult, too; there were few conveniences to make the day's work easier for the mother.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president, he became disturbed by agricultural conditions and appointed a Country Life Commission to investigate living conditions in rural areas and to make suggestions for their improvement. As a result of this move Congress has made possible the present-day agricultural extension service of which 4H Club work is a part. From the very start, an important objective has been to raise the cultural level and improve living conditions of rural people so that they might enjoy facilities available to other citizens.

Insofar as youth are concerned, the vehicle by which this worthwhile aim is achieved is the 4H Club. Realizing that in a democracy group thought, activity, and cooperatin are fundamentally important, the club idea is used to impart knowledge, skills, and attitudes. The 4H Club is an educational force; it provides recreation, recognition, trips, and club and community activities, and these have helped to equalize opportunities for development of rural youth.

An important phase of 4H work is club meeting itself. Group activity has to be planned and must be orderly if it is to be effective. Members are taught how to organize and to conduct meetings and practice this skill every time there is a meeting. Questions and problems of the club are presented and deliberated in a democratic manner. Every member is encouraged to take part in discussions and gets practice in stating his or her views in a logical manner.

At the monthly meetings of the club, the extension agents give information and demonstrations on timely subjects. These usually deal with farm and home projects in which club members may be interested as individuals. At other times a group enterprise may be the topic. At all times the members of the group are encouraged to take part.

Another phase of 4-H work is the strictly individual one of carrying out a project in the home or on the farm, such as livestock, field crops, home management, clothing, and gardening. The

James Nix and his club project

4-H CLUB
Miller County Champions
GARLAND, ARK.

Front row: Tommy Shrum, Ira Hugh Jones, Mary Helen Nix, Reatha McClure, Lois Murphy, Patsy Nall, Nancy Ables, Anna Turnage, Sue Ables, Eddie Jane Morris, and Mrs. Lester Shrum, local sponsor. Middle row: assistant count agent Click, Aylmer Lynn Lowe, Frank Pipkin, Don Liles and William Bledsoe. Back row: James Murphy, Claudine Rateliff, Anna Ables, Mary Anna Morris, Pansy Krieger, Carrie Krieger, Billie O'Neal, Martha Franklin, and Darla Woodward.

project system has proved a useful device for achieving personal pride and satisfaction. For this reason, the extension agents have always stressed the carrying out to completion by the individual of worthwhile projects. They spend a great deal of time getting each member to select and complete an undertaking in which he is interested.

Some projects in which the Garland girls have been interested have been clothing, foods and cookery, home improvement, home management, gardening, farm and home electricity, and health. Of interest to boys have been projects in cotton, carn, hay, tractor driving and repair, and beef cattle. Other projects include chickens, swine, recreation, thrift, and personality improvement.

The present Garland club is undertaking a group project this year which is a little unusual, as 4-H projects go. A two-acre plot adjacent to the school property has been rented from Mr. E. A. Price and will be planted in cotton and corn. These two acres are being planted and worked by the club members with a view to making a profit. Careful accounts will be kept, and the best farming practices will be followed. With the cooperation of the local farmers who furnish machinery and merchants who furnish seed, fertilizer, and insecticides, this undertaking should prove profitable as well as interesting.

Realizing that the youngster is a member of a community as well as an individual, the 4-H Club fosters usch activities as will help youth to an awareness of its place in the community. These activities at Garland have taken the form of square dances, pot luck suppers, talent programs, and weiner roasts. Special days and events are observed, too, such as 4-H Sunday, girls' county camp, state camp, and trips to the experiment

Club girls modeling dresses they have made.

station at Hope.

In April, 1952, the 4-H girls were hostesses to a silver tea given in the community building at Garland. This event was carried out with due regard to the rules of etiquette for such occasions, the girls getting practical experience in gracious living.

On another occasion the club observed 4-H Sunday in the community church. A choir of 4-H members gave several selections of sacred music and other members pointed out relationships between 4-H and the church and the community.

The Junior 4-H Club includes pupils from fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. Mrs. Barnes and Miss Holley are local sponsors.

Every summer all the 4-H club girls in Miller County are invited and urged to attend the county camp held for two days at the YWCA camp near Texarkana. Team and individual demonstrations, contests such as baking, and a style revue are held, small prizes being awarded to the winners. Swimming and various outdoor games are enjoyed.

Each club has an adult leader who goes along to camps and on tours and acts as a chaperon at parties. Mrs. Lester Shrum has been the local leader for the Garland club for a number of years. She resigned in March, 1953, when her husband moved to a different job in Missouri.

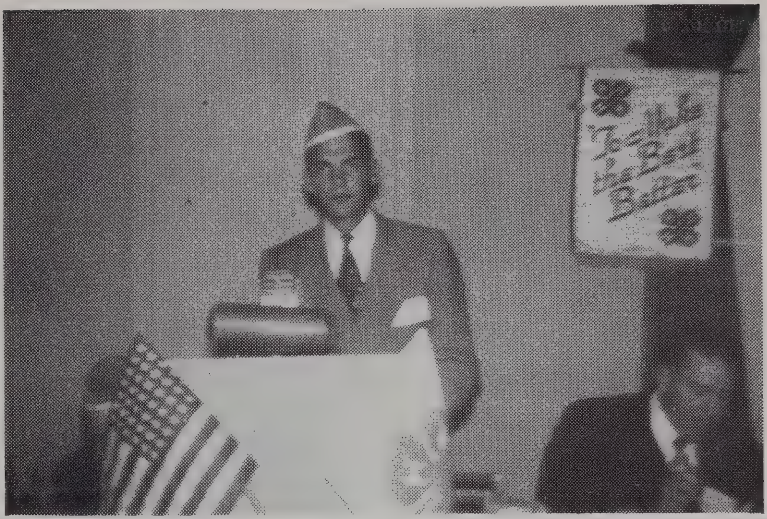
Outstanding club members from all the counties meet during the summer at the University of Arkansas. This is called "State Camp." Contests are held between county winners to determine the district and state champions.

One of the most exciting events of this meeting is the election of state officers for the ensuing year. In 1952 the Garland club decided to bid for the highest honor, the state presidency. Aylmer Lynn Lowe was duly nominated and Mary Anna Morris acted as his campaign manager. Then the fun started—getting votes lined up for the election. Competition was keen, there being three other candidates, with candidate cards, posters, speeches, and other forms of electioneering. But with the help of Dn Liles, Anna Ables, Billy Crank, and Eddie Jane Morris from the Garland club and and the other delegates from Miller county, Aylmer Lynn was elected and is serving as the president of the State 4-H Club Council. The installation ceremony was conducted in the Greek Theatre on the campus of the University of Arkansas.

They must have lost a bet!

In connection with his duties as state president, Aylmer Lynn acted as toastmaster at the annual achievement banquet held this year in Little Rock. This is the first time that any one from Miller county has been so honored.

For the past three years in succession the Garland club has been selected as Miller county champion. The basis for selecting the winner is the character of work done by the members as individuals and by the group as a whole. The competition among the schools of the county for his honor is keen but wholesome. No other club in the county has ever held the championship so long.


To Make the Best Better

As President of the Arkansas 4-H Congress, Aylmer Lynn Lowe presides at the annual banquet held in Little Rock.

Each year the Kansas City Southern makes it possible for a boy and a girl from this county to attend the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City. Members of the Garland club who have made this trip in recent years include George Nolte, Alex Crank, Aylmer Lynn Lowe, Anna Ables, Mary Anna Morris.

For the past two years the Calumet Baking Company has sponsored a baking contest for the girls in Miller county, the prize being a twenty-five piece baking set. Both years the prize was won by Garland girls, Virtle Lou Nolte and Anna Ables.

Members of the Garland club have been active in the affairs of the Miller County 4-H Club Council. The present officers of the Council are Alymer Lynn Lowe, president, and Anna Ables, secretary. Alymer Lynn has been president for two consecutive years.

Junior 4-H members are not allowed to hold county or state offices and take part in the state contests, but the Garland juniors have always been well represented in the junior divisions of the county contests. The junior club is made up of members from the elementary school.

The Home Demonstration Club of Garland has been active for many years and has always warmly supported 4-H work. The president of the club this year is Mrs. J. D. Hanson.

One of the major long-time activities of Miller County Home Domonstration Clubs has been the raising of $1,713 to help erect a cooperative house for 4-H girls enrolled in the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture. This project was completed in 1949. Part of the money collected by the Miller county women has been used to furnish one of the bedrooms. A small bronze plaque on the wall indicates that the county was responsible for the furnishings.

When the building was completed, home demonstration club women of Arkansas became the landlords, renting the house to 4-H club girls who have formed an organization on the campus for cooperative housekeeping. The rental charge is only enough to pay taxes, insurance, and general upkeep.

At the supper honoring Mrs. Shrum, local sponsor.

Modern society makes heavy demands upon its individual members. If our way of life is to continue in the face of changing needs, each generation must meet these demands with increasing vigor. God has given us the ability, in the form of health and intelligence, to discharge our obligations to society. The 4-H club, with its emphasis on Head, Heart, Hand, and Health, is an instrument which enables us to grow and develop this needed vigor.

A common sight on the farm a generation ago.

Now this is what they use.

Spiritual Life in the Community

Garland Community Church

Before the turn of the century, religious life in this community was as limited as school facilities. With the establishment of the hardwood lumber industry here, there was a considerable infux of white people; and these, feeling the need for a religious center, established the first organized church at Garland. Mr. J. H. Murry, owner of the lumber mills, was the principal contributor; but it is remembered that local citizens also helped, particularly Mr. L. K. Person, Sr., owner of a plantation a few miles north of Garland.

The prime mover in the construction of a church building was a Presbyterian preacher named Latham. The church was built near the present site of the home of Mr. King Lain, the lumber being furnished by Mr. Murry. It was a small building, as churches go, but was very sturdily built and served well the needs of the people at the time. Older residents will remember the graceful spire over the entrance and the church bell which it housed.

It became necessary, later, for the church to be moved and again Mr. Murry took the lead. He bought a lot in the northwest corner of the block where the elementary school now stands and the church was moved to this site. A deed to this property was made out to the Presbyterian church. The building was used until about 1930 when repairs were so badly needed that services were moved into the nearby school building. The structure caught fire and burned down during the early thirties.

Mrs. Charlene Person

Long before this building was destroyed it became a religious center for all denominations. Mr. W. N. Bonham taught adult classes in it; Mr.

H. Z. Price once added his rich baritone to the choir; Mrs. Will Price began a long and useful career as a teacher of beginners here. There were many more whose names may be presently forgotten, but the results of their works are still apparent in the lives of later generations.

By 1930 a new roof and other repairs were needed by the building. Some money was raised for this purpose, but some of the congregation suggested that there was a need for additional floor space for Sunday School rooms. The old building did not lend itself readily to remodeling; a new building seemed to be the best answer to the problem.

At this time Mrs. Charlene Person, who had long been a faithful religious worker, came forward and took the lead. Due to her tireless efforts and financial aid, the present building was finally completed and has been used as a community church ever since.

At the present time the Baptists and Methodists are both active in the community and share the building on alternate Sundays. The same people usually are found in the congregation every Sunday regardless of who does the preaching. Members of other protestant faiths also attend.

Rev. T. M. Armstrong of Nashville, Arkansas, has been the Methodist pastor for several years and Rev. Hope Jansen of Texarkana is the Baptist minister. Other preachers who have occupied the pulpit in recent years were B. F. Musser, Fred E. White, Horace Grigson, Jr., Claud Carlton, J. A. Calloway, Edward Harris, M. E. Scott, A. W. Wagnon, and David Hillier.

From the time she first moved ot Garland until her death a few years ago, Mrs. Charlene Person gave unstintingly of her time to religious work. She taught Sunday School classes, played the piano, led the singing, and conducted devotionals. Preachers of all faiths found in her home a warm welcome.

'One who is still living will long be remembered for her many years of service in the Sunday School. She is Mrs. Will Price who, as a teacher of the beginners' class, has touched the life of almost every youngster who grew up in the community.

Another whose service has been long and faithful is Vera Price who for years has handled the secretarial work of the Sunday School and has acted as song leader. The Sundays when Vera was not on duty have been few and far between.

Pastors Jansen and Armstrong

Mrs. Will Price

A complete record would list the names of many other workers, and on this list would appear the names of former Sunday School superintendents. In recent years these have included J. W. Honeycutt, Frank Lain, Marshall Smith, Oscar Lynn, and Luther Lowe. Others, serving in this capacity earlier, have been Reppert Cook, E. A. Morris, Thomas Murphy, Charles Beasley, Vincent Aaron, and R. E. Baker.

There are many others who, because of limited space, cannot here be named. These, by their example of religious devotion, have contributed immeasurably to the spiritual growth of the community and have earned a place for their names on the sacred pages ofthe Book of Life.

The success of a Sunday school depends in large measure on the superintendent; but he must have the help of consecrated teachers who regularly attend if the school is to be effective. Sunday school teachers who have been active in the last few years include Lois Batte, Mrs. W. E. Williams, Marshall Smith, Vera Wright, Mrs. C. C. Pipkin, Edward Ham, and W. C. Womack.

Until 1952 the musical instrument used in the church was a piano. The purchase of an organ was suggested but, at first, it was thought that the money could not be raised. However, Mrs. Earnest Smith had greater faith in the willingness of the community to contribute to such a cause and urged that an attempt be made to raise the necessary funds. Whereupon Mrs. John William Crank, ably assisted by Mrs. Harold Tullos, undertook the task and within a few days the fund was oversubscribed. A new Hammond Spinet was installed in the church in time for Mother's Day, 1952. The surplus money collected was applied to carpeting for the entrance and aisles.

Vera Price, Sunday School secretary; Hope Jansen, Baptist pastor, H. C. Peterson, Sunday School superintendent; and T. M. Armstrong, Methodist pastor.

Mrs. Marie Crank at the Hammond organ.

This beautiful little church is the religious center of the people living in the immediate vicinity of Garland as well as a few families in nearby areas. Here, the youth of the community are married; and here are said the final rites of those who have passed to the great Beyond. It has proved to be an ideal place for holding the high school baccaluareate services.

THE TROY CHURCH

There is only one other organized church for white people in the limits of the school district. It is known as the Troy Church and is located just around the hill from where Highway 82 crosses McKinney Bayou. Started in 1935, it is a worthwhile example of the fine Christian brotherhood which Paul devoted his life to establish.

The leaders who were responsible for this church were C. B. Ruthledge, a member of the Church of Christ, and W. L. Bearden, a Baptist.

Beginners Class. Mrs. Leo Marcum is now the teacher. Mrs. Will Price, for years the teacher of this group, is also shown.

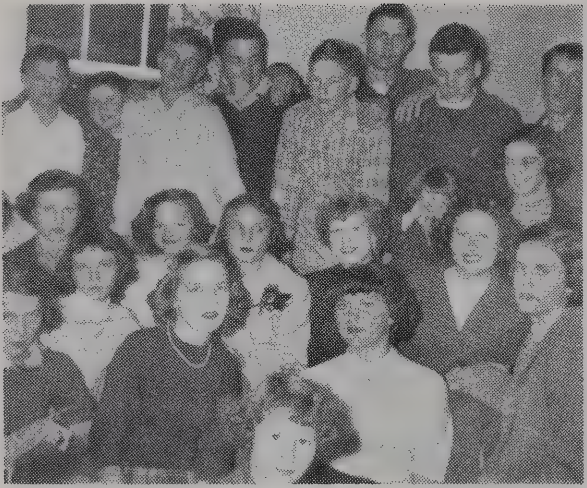
Mothers' Bible Class. Mrs. Ruth Lowe is the teacher.

Men's Bible Class. Teacher: E. A. Morris.

Intermediate Class. Miss Doris Holley is the teacher.

The Young People meet in this classroom with their teacher, Mrs. Cordie Mae Tullos.

This Sunday School group enjoyed a social hour together.



The Young People have a party.

The Garland church decorated for a wedding.

Just about everybody in the community helped with contributions of money, material, and labor. The number of people was small and there was no great wealth among them. When they had completed their building, the congregation had to sit on rough boards for seats and used gasoline lights.

As time passed, the congregation constantly improved their church, and this in spite of the fact that the population of the neighborhood decreased somewhat. Electric lights were put in; comfortable seats were provided; the building was air conditioned; it has been completely remodeled inside and painted outside.

The Church of Christ furnished the pastor until 1940, Rev. C. L. Emery doing most of the preaching. Since that time the following Baptist ministers have occupied the pulpit; George DeLaughter, David Hillier, Bill Parker, Russell White, Loyce Nelson, Frank Eaton, and Jimmy Wilson. David Hillier is the present pastor. Loyce Nelson, it is interesting to note, is now a missionary in Japan.

Sunday School is held every Sunday at the Troy Church and George Thomas Nolte is the superintendent. Others who have acted in this place of leadership include Boyce Lanier, Claud Nolte, Walter Guthrie, Charles Fowler, and Claud Varner. Sunday School teachers at present are: Betty Ham, beginners; Mrs. Nixon Jones, intermediates; Mrs. R. E. Garner, juniors; Betty Sue Jones, young people; and Claud Nolte, adults. Alice Nolte or Betty Ham usually plays the piano and Claud Nolte leads the singing.

Everybody helps with the paint job.

Christmas Program at Troy Church in 1952. Taking part were A. M. Griggs, Claud Varner, Nixon Jones, Curtis O'Neal, Bobby Nolte, Ola Mae Townsend, Roy O'Neal, Betty Ham, Frank Mills, Charles Rateliff, Wesley Townsend, Sonny Ham, Janice Jones, L. D. Acres, Claudine Rateliff, and A. F. Kane.

P. T. A.

The Parent Teacher Association is a national organization representing millions of homes in America and has local chapters in every state in the union. Everybody interested in the welfare of children has an opportunity to belong. Its objectives are fivefold:

(1) To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community.

(2) To raise the standards of home life.

(3) To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.

(4) To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of of the child.

(5) To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

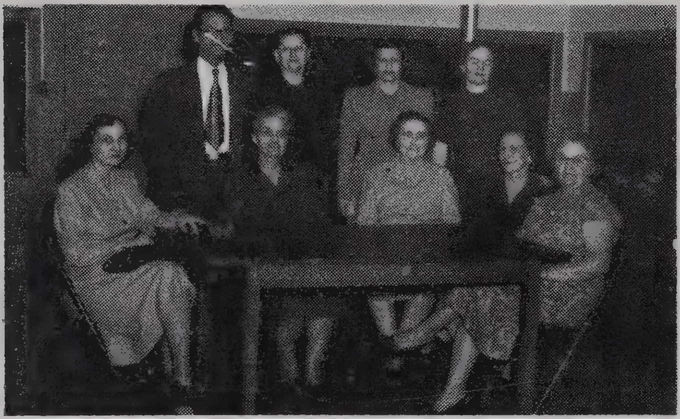
Founded by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the organization had its beginning in Washington, D. C., in 1897. The movement quickly spread until there is now a Congress in every state and in all the territories.

Parent-teacher work began in Garland after 1910 and the organization sponsoring it was known as the School Improvement Association (S. I. A. This was soon supplanted by the P. T. A. which has functioned in the district ever since.

In the early days the objectives of the organization were not clearly understood. Much emphasis was placed on raising money for various school facilities which the school authorities were not able or disposed to supply. These funds were raised by means of box suppers, pie suppers, carnivals, and special programs. Some of the facilities provided in this way were books for the school libraries, playground equipment, pictures for the classrooms, and equipment and supplies for the lunchroom. One early investment was a merry-go-round costing $204.00. This device is still in good shape, after thirty years, and is still the most popular one on the playground for the little folks.

The adults as well as the pupils had a lot of fun at these money raising events. On one occasion two boys were dressed as a couple of beautiful girls. They could be seen from the door where a barker got a lot of men together and sold them kisses at $1.00 each. It is said that this concession did a land office busines—at the door. At another time a bathing beauty contest was highly advertised and tickets old to customers who thought some of the girls were putting on the show. The thing was a howling success; instead of a parade of female figures, the audience saw ten of the homliest men of the community come on the stage preening, one at a time, and waltz about with arms uplifted. The men varied considerably in size and shape, but it is remembered that the suits were all of one size.

The "Womanless Wedding" was staged several times. A "Tom Thumb" wedding was presented. Children provided their share of the entertainment, and Mr. C. A.



Officers and former officers. Seated: Mrs. Marie Crank, Mrs. Ruth Lowe, Mrs. Will Price, Mrs. Margaret Cabaniss, and Mrs. Mary Crank. Standing: E. A. Morris, Mrs. Thelma Collins, Mrs. Vera Wright, and Mrs. Cordie Mae Tullos.

Thirty years ago this parade advertised the P. T. A.'s presentation of the Womanless Wedding.

(Uncle Sonny) Beasley was always in demand for his famous speeches in Negro dialect.

Nowadays the tax revenues of the district are sufficient to provide most of the facilities for which the P.T.A. once raised money. This allows the organization to devote its energies to the fulfilment of the broader objectives as set forth by the national Congress. While money is still raised for needed improvements, the modern P.T.A. is vitally concerned with the health and safety of children, both mental and physical; its membership strives to do what it can to provide the best possible environment for all children, and this environment includes the home and the community as well as the school.

All Parent Teacher Associations in the state are measured annually by the state president and are rated as Standard, Excellent, and Superior. The evaluation is done from a Guide Report, a device which reveals how well the local P. T. A. attains its objectives. Several times in the past the Garland P. T. A. has earned the highest rating.

The most responsible place in the local P. T. A. is that of its president. She (sometimes a man holds the position) has the task of seeing that the various committees carry on their functions. Some of those who in earlier years held this important post have been Mrs. Lynn Howell, Mrs. Susie Beasley, Mrs. Augusta Wilson, Mrs. Ruby Cabaniss, Mrs. Lev Person, Mrs. Frank Wright, Mrs. Will Price, and L. K. Person. In later years these have served: Mrs. Luther Lowe, Mrs. Thelma Collins, Mrs. Joe Brown, Mrs. Vera Wright, Mrs. Cordie Mae Tullos, and Mrs. Gladys Marie Smith.

For the past two years the officers of the Garland P. T. A. have been: Mrs. Margaret Cabaniss, president; Mrs. Gladys Marie Crank, vice-president; Mrs. Kathryn Hanson, secretary; and Mrs. Mary Sue Liles, treasurer. Officers who are to serve next year are Mrs. Martha Franklin, president; Mrs. Cordie Mae Tullos, vice-president; Mrs. Kathryn Hanson, secretary; and Mrs. Gladys Marie Crank, treasurer.

One of the projects sponsored by the P. T. A.

Vera Wright and Mary Sue Liles examining the new electric scoreboard for which they were largely responsible.

P. T. A. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1953-1954

OFFICERS

President	Mrs. Smead Franklin
Vice-President	Mrs. Harold Tullos
Secretary	Mrs. J. D. Hanson
Treasurer	Mrs. J. W. Crank
Reporter	Mrs. Troy Mathena
Parliamentarian	E. A. Morris

COMMITTEES

Membership	Mrs. Harold Tullos Mrs. John Holley Mrs. Claud Varner
Program	Miss Doris Holley W. C. Womack Mrs. J. L. Lowe Mrs. Earl Wright
Hospitality	Mrs. David Hillier
Finance	P. T. A. Officers W. C. Womack E. A. Morris
Publications	Mrs. Brooks Montgomery
Health	Mrs. Russel Shelton Miss Anne Hightower Mrs. Harry Liles
School Lunch	Mrs. J. W. Crank Mrs. J. D. Hanson E. A. Morris

THE

FUTURE

?

Ray Price